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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S. CUBA & MEXICO \$4.00 CANADA \$4.50 FOREIGN \$5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

Entered as second-class matter Dec. 7, 1914, at New York Postoffice

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, INC., PUBLISHERS

No. 3 Park Place, New York, U. S. A.

VOL. VII

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 8, 1920

No. 10

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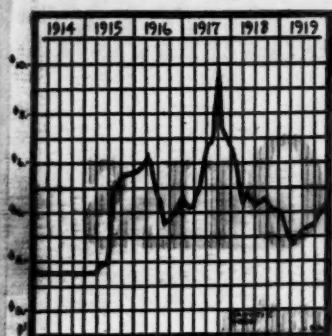
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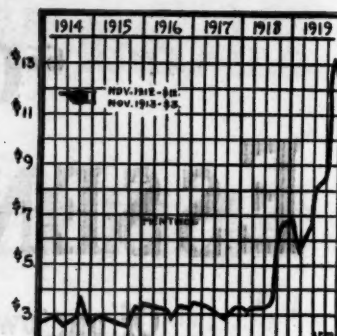
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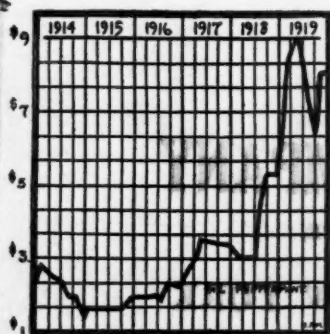
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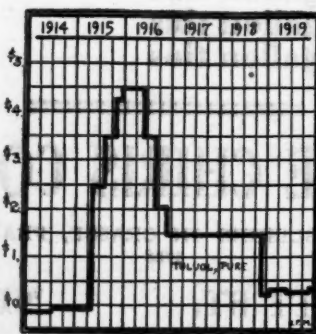
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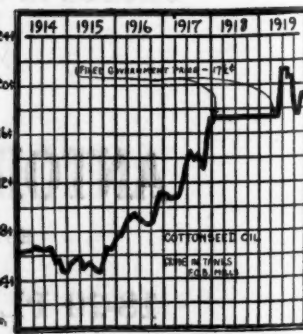
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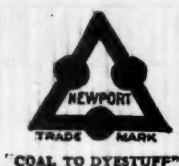
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ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

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ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

VOL. VII

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 8, 1920

No. 10

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 7, 1914, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS INC.

N. W. HAYNES, President

IRA P. MacNAIR, Secretary

F. F. BURGIN, Treasurer

Publication Office

3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Telephone 7646 Barclay

Cable Chemmarket

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

United States, Cuba and Mexico.....\$4.00 a year
Canada \$4.50 and Foreign \$5.00 a year

Current Copies, 10 cents Back Copies, 25 cents

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PROFITEERING IN COAL

Soon after the Department of Justice began an investigation of soft coal prices, the firms in certain parts who were charging the Shipping Board \$20 to \$22 a ton for bituminous offered the same coal to the Board at \$8.75 a ton. It ought to be possible to convince a jury that these firms were profiteering.

Now comes a report that the anthracite operators have gouged the consumers out of \$15,000,000 on the pretext that they were obliged to meet the advance in wages of miners. The amount obtained by the operators was \$30,000,000. The total increase in wages which the operators paid was \$15,000,000. Prior to May 1 anthracite in most Eastern cities was \$11.80 to \$12 per ton. Today it is \$15.75. When the dealers hear again from the operators regarding the price "decided upon" owing to the increase in freight rates, the consumer will probably find the price has been advanced to \$16.75.

Unlike many other products coal cannot be successfully boycotted. Factories must have it, or shut down. The householder has his choice of paying the price asked, or seeing his family suffer from cold. It is a situation that calls for Government action because coal is handled in interstate commerce, and there are ways to reach the operators and the dealers who are profiteering. There are laws under which the Attorney-General can put profiteers in jail, or at least cause fines to be imposed which will take away some of the pleasures of accumulating money dishonestly. The public believe it is time for action. They hold one weapon which they can use against the Administration if it plays fast and loose with the people's rights. The ballot on Election Day is the weapon they can use and which they will undoubtedly wield to show their lack of confidence in the present officials at Washington. Reports are current that prices are coming down, but the anthracite strike may prove too great a temptation to put them up again.

LABOR AND HIGH PRICES

High labor costs form the backbone of high prices, according to a letter by J. Harry Tregoe, secretary of the National Association of Credit Men, in his September letter to members of the association. In this connection it is interesting to note that, at least in the chemical field, labor is contenting itself with a much less aggressive attitude. A case in point is a recent strike of mechanical employees in a chemical plant in the metropolitan district which was met with a blunt refusal of any increase and an offer to have all

pay envelopes ready on half an hour's notice for those who expected to strike. The strikers remained at work.

Certainly this state of mind is far from general as yet, but the indications point to its rapid spread from the textile and chemical fields where it now exists.

GERMAN BONDS ARE RISKY

Question—I have \$1,000 to invest, and as this is my first venture of this kind, would thank you for any advice. Would you think the enclosed in regard to German city bonds a good, safe investment? Do you believe one might make the big profits as stated in their circular? G. J. B.

Answer—The fact that German city bonds at present prices offer such alluring inducements shows plainly enough in our opinion that they are highly speculative securities. We do not know what the future of Germany will be. She certainly appears to have a hard row to hoe. It is our belief that you should not purchase German securities unless you can afford to speculate. You are told that these bonds will sell at much higher prices if mark exchange returns to pre-war conditions. With the obstacles Germany must surmount it is not likely, in our opinion, that exchange will return to normal for some time to come.

In the answer to this question about German bonds it might also have been stated by the "New York Tribune," from which the above is taken, that repudiation would very likely become an important question in considering any investment in Germany. The present government apparently has no intention of meeting the obligations which its emissaries assumed at Versailles, except under duress. If the pledged word of the German Government is worthless what guaranty has any investor that he will get value for his money? Wall Street is just now overrun with speculators with German affiliations who are offering stocks and bonds with the alluring statement that profits will be enormous when the value of the mark is again normal. They do not say when that will be. With socialists and radicals in the saddle it will be many years before business will become normal in Germany, and the mark is bound to remain depreciated, and investors run more than a speculative risk if they buy German bonds of any kind. There are numerous safe investments offered by responsible banks and trust companies in this country and one need not look to Germany to get a large return. They can obtain the same per cent here without risk or worry.

METHODS OF QUOTING EXCHANGE

The Foreign Exchange Club of New York is attempting to have American institutions change their method of quoting certain European exchanges. At present, Swiss, Belgium and French francs as well as Italian lire, are quoted on a basis of so many francs for a dollar while the balance of the exchange list is quoted in value of dollars and cents per unit. The Club desires that all foreign exchange be quoted here by banks in cents per unit such as francs—6.9c each instead

of francs—14.2 for a dollar. The newly suggested method is a step forward and the really only common sense way. Incidentally this new manner of quoting foreign exchange which is being urged for adoption here has been used for the past year on the Foreign Page of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Senator George F. Thompson, who is an aspirant for the governorship, evidently fears that his opponent, Nathan Miller, who was designated as the regular nominee of the party by the Republican State Convention, will win the farmers vote as an advocate of good roads. Thompson opened his campaign by attacking Judge Miller on the ground that he is attorney for a company which has been named in connection with a chemical merger and he draws the conclusion that all the fat contracts for good road material would go to this company. Judge Miller is also attorney for many other companies, but it does not follow that he could turn over the State's business to them, nor is it just to smirch any man's good name by base insinuations even in a political campaign.

Merchants who are skeptical of the value of advertising in the chemical field should mark the experience of a client of the Hazard Advertising Corporation who reports that he is oversold already, although the campaign was only recently started. The products were offered through the columns of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS as well as other chemical publications and the industry responded much quicker than was anticipated. The papers selected for the advertising campaign were those whose reputation in the trade is that they are thoroughly read by their subscribers, and the agency prepared the "copy" in an interesting and forceful way, which means much.

The new principles of color phenomena proclaimed by Prof. William Ostwald are likely to be the subject of investigation by German dye and textile interests in the hope that discoveries may be made which will again place Germany in a position to claim supremacy in the world's dye markets. A fund of 14,000,000 marks has been subscribed, a large part by the Badische Anilin and Soda Fabrik. Nothing is yet known of the "discovery," which Prof. Ostwald holds secret. Those who are financially interested believe the results they hope for will revolutionize the dye industry.

A London dispatch referring to the opposition of manufacturers to the British Proprietary Medicines Bill says "One of the clauses of the bill requires that the ingredients of 'patient' (sic) medicines shall be registered." It requires patience before the cure promised for some preparations is accomplished.

"Camel—once an animal: now a cigarette" is an advertising slogan to which the chemical industry would add "aniline dyes." And as the dyes are permanent and the cigarettes fugitive—or at least fumative—the eventual Camel ought to be Campbelline.

Causes of Business Depression

The Present Situation is Based More on Business Fear of What Might Happen than on Realities

PRACTICALLY without exception, chemical and drug houses agree that at the present time business is slow. They agree that a feeling of depression is evident, that they are under financial pressure and that prices are slipping downward in spite of efforts to sustain them. In plain English, it is a case of fear. Business people are afraid of what the future may bring forth. Everything from a slump in prices to a general business crash has been predicted and, although they are hoping for the best, they are prepared for the worst which, in all probability, will never come. They are "sitting tight" and waiting, braced for a shock. As little buying as possible is being done—mostly waiting and fearing—hence, the so-called depression.

Several factors have played equally prominent parts in the generally unsettled economic conditions of the past month or two: financial retrenchment by banks in the matter of loans, in short, tight money for business; the unrest of labor and a continuation of ever increasing demands in the face of slower business; the chaotic financial and economic conditions in foreign consuming markets, more particularly Japan and parts of Europe, also the low rates of European exchange and cessation of export demand for American goods; and falling prices following a period of over-enthusiasm, over-estimation of requirements and over-speculation extending from a few months ago for a year back. Add to these, the worst break-down in transportation facilities which has been experienced during the past decade and it is no wonder that business is "depressed."

Basing the belief on the semi-annual report of the Committee on Statistics and Standards of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, it is most probable that a gradual and natural readjustment of business conditions without financial or economic disorder will be the means of a return to normal. The report based on a study of current conditions in American industry, indicates that lower prices must naturally be looked for inasmuch as supply has made rapid strides in catching up with demand during the past three months. No panic, crash or other business catastrophe is impending as pessimistic trouble-hunters may preach. In fact, the chemical and drug industries of the United States are said to be in the midst of a readjustment period at the present time with the worst having already been passed.

Tight Money

It is only natural that the banks should become extremely conservative particularly in the face of falling prices. With the bad slump in European exchange

READJUSTMENT WITHOUT DISORDER

That the American chemical and drug industries are now in the midst of a transition period from the excitement of post-war speculation, scarcities and general chaos back to the moderation and caution of normal business, represents a viewpoint in explaining the current slump. The industries are now experiencing their worst conditions. Prices are "paying the fiddler."

No crash in values, no panic nor other business catastrophe will occur. This point is borne out by the United States Chamber of Commerce through the semi-annual report of the Committee on Statistics and Standards which indicates that in all probability a gradual and natural readjustment of business conditions without financial or economic disorder will characterize a return to normal.

some time ago and the piling up of chemicals and drugs in storage as a result of cancelled export orders, the banks saw lower prices immediately and started to retrench. This threw considerable quantities of goods on the market at sacrifice prices and added to the downward pressure, but at the same time, it very likely prevented a similar break such as occurred in Japan. European drug shippers are so keenly anxious to obtain cash for their goods that they are offering here at ridiculously low figures made possible by the rate of exchange. American

botanical houses in the collection districts are selling many items at apparently ruinous prices simply because they are not financially able to carry them. Consumers are letting the seller do the worrying about money matters, buying only for immediate requirements on a hand-to-mouth basis and keeping little or no money tied up in raw materials.

Losses in Fine Chemicals

The case of Sicilian products is perhaps one of the best examples of over-estimation of demand and consequent slump in prices under selling pressures on record. Citric acid, lemon and orange oils were speculated in wildly in Sicily basing their strength on the potential American demand for soft drinks owing to prohibition. A cool summer season and a greatly over-estimated demand found heavy excess stocks of citric on hand here. With the withdrawal of bank support, citric acid slumped badly and shipment after shipment is now being sacrificed here. The dealers "killed" their own market and are now "paying the fiddler," selling goods about 30 per cent or so under cost.

Because of the tightness of money and the inability of second hand holders to borrow on goods, many products are selling under manufacturers' prices. Acetanilid, saccharin, iodides, bromides, salicylates, cream of tartar, tartaric acid, potassium permanganate, resorcin, sugar of milk and others are typical examples of this condition. For similar reasons, losses are being taken in many imported items, oil of lemon being in this class. However, there is little reason to believe that conditions are going to become any worse than they are at present and considerable reason to believe that the first of October will see a marked improvement, when the depleted condition of consumers' raw material stocks particularly in the cases of medicinal chemicals, is realized.

Weakness in Coal-Tar Products

The present depression in aniline oil shows very clearly the results of over-enthusiasm and consequent over-production. Two prime factors have entered the situation: largely increased demand for dyes both at

home and abroad and the tremendous proportions of our rubber industry. In both cases the entire world was virtually starved for luxuries throughout the war period and when the end of the war made it possible there was a general mad scramble for fancy dyed goods among other things. However the present tightness of the money markets of the world has again placed such things on the luxury list, and manufacturers have been caught with abnormally large stocks which it has been necessary to realize on at once. The result was a quick turn of the market from the sellers' to the bankers' hands with buyers hoping for and confidently expecting lower prices. Of course they came. Admittedly buyers have retained the upper hand with an attitude of keeping it at least until after the presidential election in November. A sudden collapse has been averted by the seizure of affairs by the banks but the period of retrenchment is little more than begun. How long it will last there is no way of determining.

The depression in dimethylaniline prices at present is caused by offers of resale lots in the market when no demand of consequence existed. Costs in manufacturing this material have mounted steadily and during the spring of this year prices were set to correspond with cost and were held there by a tremendous demand from Japan. Producers were caught however by the Japanese panic which forced the immediate resale of large quantities which had been bought by Japan at any price for ready money. Immediately an over supply in this country was formed and prices steadily receded until they are now well below the producers actual costs.

Pressure on Heavy Chemicals

The heavy chemical market shows similar results from similar causes. Export demand was so great during the early part of the year that all of our manufacturers were over-taxed to supply their products fast enough. Many of them were too enthusiastic and sold material before plants were erected even to produce it. Here too the Japanese figured largely and the resale of great quantities of material bought by them was under such pressure as to force many sellers out of the market, and others to reduce their prices to decidedly lower levels. Buyers naturally became anxious and immediately reduced their purchases hoping for deflation. Caustic soda and ammonium sulfate show perhaps better than any other products the effect of this procedure. The quantities sold to foreign buyers were far in excess of their requirements and when loans were called immediate sale was necessary. The offer of heavy chemicals of foreign manufacture has also been a serious factor. German, Russian, Japanese and Norwegian manufacturers have offered their products here at prices made possible by their reduced rates of exchange which have forced prices down.

Slump in Oil Prices

The oil market which has always been of a speculative nature was the first to show declines and slowness in the present period. Linseed oil was one of the first to begin deflation from the extremely high prices of last year and early this year. Here the cause is to be sought in an increased acreage in flaxseed and the prospect of a much larger crop than those recently harvested. The high prices of the early spring kept buyers out of the market together with the failure of any general campaign of building such as was expected. Finally of course the entire situation traces back to the financial question which has been general in its effects.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., will open bids on September 17 for 40,000 lbs. of concentrated sulfuric acid.

NOT TO IMPORT GERMAN CHEMICALS (Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.—Confirmation of the news that the Government would not avail itself of the right to import German chemicals and drugs is contained in a statement issued by the War Trade Board Section of the State Department, which says:

"From the records in possession of the War Trade Board section it would appear that practically all these chemical drugs are now being manufactured in this country. They are available to the American consumer on reasonable terms as to price, quality and production. Reliable reports indicate the domestic product is equal to the German in quality; that the average price is substantially the same as that asked by the German manufacturers for stocks of current production, and that these drugs are manufactured in this country in quantity sufficient to meet all indicated domestic demand. The foregoing covers not only synthetic organics of commerce but likewise practically all of the German patented products.

"From the foregoing it would seem that there is no present need or demand in this country for these chemical drugs of German manufacture. For this reason this government does not feel it advisable to take active steps to place on the market foreign made drugs which would compete with those of domestic manufacture and therefore, will not exercise its option on impounded stocks of chemical drugs of German manufacture or upon stocks of chemical drugs manufactured during the months of January, 1920 to June 1920 inclusive.

"This government will, however, retain its right to participate in allotments from future daily production of chemical drugs which may be manufactured by Germany during the next four and a half years, in view of the possibility that a need in this country may arise at some future time for certain chemical drugs which may at that period be unobtainable from domestic sources."

EXCHANGE OF CHEMICAL MERGER STOCK

Dr. William H. Nichols, chairman of the Board of the General Chemical Company, announced last week, that the basis for exchange of shares of the chemical company in which the General Chemical Company, The Barrett Company, the Solvay Process Co., and the Semet-Solvay and the National Aniline & Chemical Co., are to be merged, had been agreed upon. The plan to be submitted to the Boards of Directors of the several companies is as follows:

Preferred stock—General Chemical Company 6 per cent, par \$100, will be exchanged par for par for new 7 per cent preferred stock of the consolidated company. Barrett Company 7 per cent preferred stock to be exchanged on the basis of \$116.66 in new 7 per cent preferred for each old share. National Aniline and Chemical Co. 7 per cent preferred to be exchanged par for par for the new issues of preferred.

Common stock—General Chemical Co., 2.6 shares of new no par value common stock for each old share of common. Barrett Company, 2.29 shares of the new for each old share. Solvay Process Co., 3.16 shares of the new for each of the old. Semet-Solvay, 2.66 shares of the new for each one of the old. National Aniline and Chemical Co., 1.4 shares of the new for each share of the present common stock.

The new preferred stock will be issued in sufficient number of shares to equal the number of shares necessary to make the exchange of shares. Dividends on the common stock will be adjusted from July 1, 1920. The capital stock of the new company will probably be \$300,000,000.

CHEMICAL SOCIETY URGES CONGRESS TO PROTECT THE U. S. DYE INDUSTRY

Council Adopts Resolution Requesting that the Question Be Taken Up at Earliest Possible Date—April Meeting to Be Held at Rochester, N. Y.—Programme for the Week

By DAVID RESNICK, Staff Correspondent
(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 7.—Delegates to the American Chemical Society Convention have been coming in from all parts of the country for several days. The eastern cities are furnishing the majority of visitors. The Chicago section of the Society will act as host during the convention and will have the cooperation of the Chicago Association of Commerce. It is believed that between two and three thousand members are attending the Reconstruction Meeting, representing practically every state in the Union and also many foreign countries. Dr. William A. Noyes, head of the Department of Chemistry at the University of Illinois at Urbana, is president, Dr. Charles L. Parsons, of Washington, D.C., secretary; and Dr. John E. Teeple, of New York City, treasurer. The following compose the convention executive committee of the Chicago section: Chairman, Dr. W. Lee Lewis; secretary, R. J. Quinn; treasurer, Frank M. De Beers; and the chairmen of the various committees. These men are responsible for the great preparations that have been made for the meeting.

The chairmen of the several committees that have worked to make the meeting a success are: Dr. Julius Stieglitz, of the University of Chicago, chairman; W. A. Converse, Chester H. Jones, H. McCormack, G. H. Pickard, S. L. Redman, A. E. Schaar, J. A. Hynes, D. K. French, Herbert N. McCoy, Miss Ethel M. Terry, William Hoskins. The Congress Hotel is the official headquarters during the convention.

All meetings of the various divisions and sections of the Society at which papers are to be read will be held in the buildings of the University of Chicago and Northwestern University in Evanston, a suburb of Chicago.

Purpose of the Meeting

"The great events of recent years have given a special significance to each succeeding meeting of the American Chemical Society," said Dr. W. Lee Lewis, chairman of the Chicago section, under whose auspices the convention is being held. "We have called this our 'Reconstruction Meeting' and asked our guests to come, bringing a solemn sense of the tense meaning of that word, and a great capacity to enjoy themselves. A reconstruction period has been the sequel to every great war. Its problems are numerous, varied, persistent, and disconcerting. These problems are not only objective, but subjective.

"The economist tells us one solution of harassing prices lies in increased production. The chemist is peculiarly the captain of intensive industry. His specialty is matter and its exact control. When the efficient chemist comes in the factory door, waste goes out the window. National efficiency demands scientific control of productive processes. This means an output of better quality, larger quantity and lower cost.

"If the spirit and purpose of this meeting can be caught in a single phrase, that phrase should be a call to duty to every chemist to study earnestly where he as an individual can aid in the solution of the great economic problems of this, the Reconstruction Period."

Professor William Albert Noyes, president of the American Chemical Society, made the following statement: "The American Chemical Society holds both of its meetings this year in the Middle West. The St. Louis meeting (Spring meeting) was a notable one, both in attendance and in the interest of the papers

presented. We anticipate a very enjoyable and important meeting in Chicago. We are sure that all who come will find it a meeting long to be remembered."

Protection for Dye Industry

On Monday the Council of the American Chemical Society met at 4.00 p.m. in Parlor B of the University Club. The Council was entertained at dinner by the Chicago section in College Hall of the University Club. At 8.00 o'clock the meeting was resumed in Parlor B. The Council to-night adopted unanimously a resolution regretting that Congress had not passed legislation protecting the dye industry and urged that Congress take up this important question at the earliest possible date.

The next meeting of the society was set for April 25 next in Rochester, N. Y.

The registration desk at the headquarters in the Congress Hotel, Congress street and Michigan avenue, opened early on Tuesday. An information bureau is maintained at the registration desk. The general meeting opened at 10 a.m., Tuesday, in the Gold Room of the Congress Hotel. The addresses of welcome to Chicago were made by Professor Julius Stieglitz, chairman of the Convention Executive Committee, speaking for the Chicago section of the American Chemical Society, and by Joseph R. Noel, president of the Noel State Bank, and vice-president of the Chicago Association of Commerce. Professor William Albert Noyes, president of the American Chemical Society, responded for the Society and took the chair.

The programme for the morning consisted of two addresses. Thomas E. Wilson, president of Wilson & Co., packers, spoke on "The Value of Technical Training in the Reconstruction of Industry." Dr. A. S. Loevenhart, head of the Department of Pharmacology of the University of Wisconsin, spoke on "Chemistry's Contribution to the Life Sciences." After the general meeting the Board of Trustees of the Chicago Chemists Club entertained the Directors and the Advisory Committee of the American Chemical Society at luncheon at the Chicago City Club.

The Association of Harvard Chemists met in the Green Room of the Congress Hotel at 12 o'clock for luncheon and the semi-annual meeting.

Meetings at Evanston

The remainder of the general meeting and the entertainment programme for both men and women was held on the campus of Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill., whose buildings and lake-shore grounds form an ideal environment.

The scientific portion of the general meeting was resumed at 3 p.m. in the Patten Gymnasium of Northwestern University. The programme follows: Professor H. P. Talbot of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on "The Relation of Educational Institutions to the Industry"; and Professor W. H. Patrick of Johns Hopkins University, on "Some Uses of Silica Gels." The meeting ended at 4.30 and the remainder of the day was in charge of the Entertainment Committee. Among the things scheduled by the Entertainment Committee for Tuesday afternoon on the campus were: Picnic band concert, organ recital, swimming events, baseball, dancing, reunions of numerous alumni groups, a brief excursion to the Evanston Municipal Filtration Plant under the direction of Dr. Seth C. Langdon, assistant professor of chemistry at Northwestern University, supper and outdoor smoker. In the evening there will be community singing, a presentation of the operetta, "Cox and Box," and a visit to the astronomical observatory of Northwestern University.

Divisional Meetings Begin

The first session of the divisional meetings will begin Wednesday morning at 9.00 a. m. in the lecture

rooms of the University of Chicago. Just as the general meeting is held in the Congress Hotel because of its location and convenience and the entertainment programme is on the campus of Northwestern University, so the University of Chicago was chosen for the scientific meetings because it provides adequate facilities primarily adapted for the purpose.

At least two symposia of interest have been arranged for the Wednesday morning programme. The Rubber Division will have a symposium on the "Analysis of Rubber." The division of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry will open its session with a symposium on cellulose chemistry that promises to lead to the formation of a Section of Cellulose Chemistry. The programme has been arranged by Dr. G. J. Esselen, of A. D. Little, Inc. A paper that promises to be a contribution of exceptional interest to organic chemists as well as to the members of the Industrial Division is that on "The Constitution of Cellulose" by Professor Harold Hibbert. This offers a thorough study of past attempts to formulate a graphic structure for cellulose together with Dr. Hibbert's own development which will probably evoke considerable discussion among organic chemists.

Papers on Wood Pulp

Another paper on the economics of the wood pulp situation is by Dr. Hugh P. Baker, secretary-treasurer of the American Pulp and Paper Association. Other papers are: "The Regeneration of Book Stock," by Charles Baskerville and Clarence M. Joyce; "Recovering Newsprint," by Charles Baskerville and Reston Stevenson; "On the Cellulose Content of Certain Compound Celluloses," by Louis Kahlenberg; and other papers by Wallace P. Cohoe of New York, Dr. Jesse E. Minor of the Hamersley Paper Co., and Drs. Mahood and Sherrard of the U. S. Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin.

The following Industrial Excursions will be made Wednesday afternoon: Doehler Die-Casting Co., makers of aluminum and white metal castings; Pullman Car Works; Sherwin-Williams Company, manufacturers of Dutch Process White Lead; Carter White Lead Co.; Libby, McNeil & Libby.

At 8.00 p.m. on Wednesday, President William Albert Noyes will deliver the public presidential address on "Chemical Publication" in the Gold Room of the Congress Hotel. The American Chemical Society has invited the public to attend.

On Thursday, the entire day will be devoted to the divisional meetings. The morning programme of the Division of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry will consist of a symposium on fuels arranged by Dr. A. C. Fieldner, supervising chemist at the Pittsburgh Station of the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Banquet on Thursday Evening

The semi-annual banquet of the American Chemical Society will be held in the Gold Room of the Congress Hotel at 7.00 p.m. on Thursday. An inviting programme of speeches and entertainment has been arranged, with Dr. W. Lee Lewis, chairman of the Chicago section as toastmaster.

Friday will be devoted entirely to Industrial Excursions, one set in the morning and one set in the afternoon. The morning set includes trips to Albert Schwill & Co., maltsters; American Maize Products Co., makers of corn starch, refined corn oil, dextrose, dextrin, glucose; Steel & Tube Co. of America; American Steel Foundries Company; and International Lead Company. In the afternoon the following firms will be visited: Fleischmann Yeast Company, National Malleable Castings Co., Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., Fansteel Products Co., Sears, Roebuck & Co., and the Heath & Milligan Pigment Co.

MAKING A "SAFETY FIRST" RECORD

How the Workers in the du Pont Plant at Gibbstown, N. J., Handled Acids and Dynamite for 365 Days Without a Major Accident—Teaching New Men the Safe Way

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 6.—F. P. McSorley, repairs engineer of the Repauno Works of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. at Gibbstown, N. J., has written to the headquarters of the National Safety Council at Chicago describing how the mechanical department of the Repauno Works with an average of 160 workmen recently established a record by working amid acids and dynamite for 365 days without a single major accident. Mr. McSorley's statement which will be published in the "National Safety News," follows:

"On June 14, 1920, our Mechanical Department with an average of 160 workmen completed a run of 365 days of repairs and installations in such hazardous operations as the manufacture of nitric and sulphuric acids, ammonium nitrate, nitroglycerin, and various grades of dynamite, without a single major accident. This department includes the following sub-departments: Carpenter, millwright, machinist, blacksmith, lead burner, pipefitter, boilermaker, riggers, railroad repair force, tinsmith, garage machinist, and miscellaneous labor.

"How did we do it? We consider that the first step toward our record of 365 days without a major injury was to convert the men to the 'Safety First' movement. This took considerable time and work on the part of the foremen and department heads. Our foremen were instructed personally to give each man employed a talk on safety before permitting him to go to work and to explain our ideas and methods to him. The older men in the department had also been requested to look out for all new men and help them in every way possible. When a new man is seen working in an unsafe manner it is a common occurrence for an older man to step up and explain to him how we do his work in a safe way.

"All of our machinery is equipped with safeguards and safety appliances but it took considerably safety education to make some of the men understand that these appliances were put there for their protection and that their use would undoubtedly save them hours, if not days, of suffering and loss of time from their work.

"Our department also has had a safety committee the past year consisting of two foremen. This committee is changed every three months. The duty of this committee is to go over our entire area once every week and report any unsafe or insanitary conditions. These are taken care of at once so that there will not be any chance of having an accident. We believe that this has been quite a help to us. The men in this department have been educated to report to our hospital for treatment of skin abrasions, scratches, and slight cuts and so prevent infections which might cause a loss of time, thus converting a slight injury into a major accident.

"We must not forget, however, that most of the credit should be given to the workmen as they are the ones who have actually made the record possible by their loyalty, obedience, willingness to co-operate with us, and their desire to learn the safer methods."

Irene du Pont, president of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., recently wrote to the National Safety Council at Chicago, the following opinion of the safety first movement in this country:

"Experience during the war has shown that great industries can be operated under high pressure with a

minimum of human sacrifice—and without sacrificing either quantity or quality of product."

L. A. De Blois, of the Arlington, N. J. plant of the du Pont company writes:

"The operation at the Arlington plant as a whole is very hazardous in that it includes the nitrating of paper and the treatment of this nitrated paper with solvents. There is also the added mechanical hazard incidental to the use of large rollers, presses, sheeters, and the various other types of power driven apparatus employed in the manufacture of specialties.

"The safety work of this plant is under the direction of a trained safety engineer and practically all the machinery in the plant has been equipped with excellent fabricated guards."

HEAVIER LOADING OF FREIGHT CARS URGED

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 6.—Constructive recommendations looking to an improvement in the handling of freight in the terminals will be made soon by the railroad committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. The suggestions are under preparation following a meeting of the committee at which a report on the terminal situation was made by Richard Waterman, secretary of the committee who made investigations in several of the largest cities. Heavier loading and quicker handling, the Committee will point out would aid considerably to the number of freight cars in use.

Business Briefs

The National Bituminous Enamel & Paint Corporation, Lawrence and Harvey streets, Baltimore, Md., is to erect a plant to cost about \$350,000.

The Federal Chemical Co., Columbus, O., is to erect an addition to its plant, 122x167 feet, to cost about \$100,000. It will be located on Bonham avenue.

The Bowman Brothers Drug Co., Canton, O., has awarded a contract for a two-story, brick and concrete building, 90x140 feet, estimated to cost \$60,000.

The Louisville Chemical Co., 108 South Third street, Louisville, Ky., is installing machinery in a factory recently completed. B. F. Gregory is president.

The Patton Paint Co., Milwaukee, Wis., is to construct a five-story addition to its plant, at Newark, N. J., estimated to cost \$120,000, including equipment.

The May Drug Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., is to erect a two-story brick building, at 6006 Penn avenue, East Liberty, Pa., estimated to cost about \$30,000, including equipment.

The Stanley D. Subers Chemical Co., 1041 Frankford Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., has filed notice of an increase in capital from \$5,000 to \$50,000. Edward M. Lee is president.

The Mead Fieber Co., Keyport, Tenn., is to erect a two-story plant, 77x132 feet, estimated to cost \$150,000, and will be equipped for the production of chlorine. W. H. Landis, 90 West street, New York, is construction engineer.

The Standard Turpentine & Rosin Corporation, New York, G. V. Ferguson, 10 West Forty-fourth street, president, is to build a plant in Mississippi, for the manufacture of turpentine and rosin. This company was organized recently with a capital of \$1,000,000.

CHINESE TRADE IN CHEMICALS DIVERTED FROM ENGLAND TO U. S.

British Commercial Attache Warns Manufacturers of Loss and Suggests Methods for Winning It Again—Good Packing, Advertising and Personal Representatives Essential

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Aug. 28.—H. H. Fox, who served many years as consul at ports in China, and as commercial attache, and is now in the Department of Overseas Trade, London, has prepared a statement on trade with China which appears in the September issue of the "Indian and Eastern Druggist." Mr. Fox says in part:

"During the war Japan and America developed their trade with China to an enormous extent. In a recent issue of the 'Board of Trade Journal' it was stated that America is probably the most serious competitor of Great Britain at the present time, for though trade with Japan expanded enormously during the war years, the thorough and persistent boycott of Japanese goods established in 1919, has dealt a blow from which it will take the trade some time to recover. American business men of all kinds are flowing into China, and over 100 American firms have opened in Shanghai alone during the past year." At the same time it must be understood that though British trade with China fell off during the war, it began to revive immediately afterwards, and to-day there are excellent prospects for firms who are willing to exert themselves in this important market of the Far East.

"The Chinese are, speaking in general terms, great medicine takers. They have a large, varied, and curious materia medica of their own, and they swallow eagerly proprietary and patent medicines imported from abroad—provided the latter are packed and advertised so as not to offend Chinese feelings and susceptibilities. I have here a condensed list of some of the more popular drugs, used by the Chinese for preparing their own medicines, and as you will note it includes some rather unusual items. The list is classified according to the Customs Returns:

"1. Roots.—Turmeric, aconite, ginseng, liquorice, galangal, rhubarb, tuberose, putchuk, China root.

"2. Barks and Husks.—Orange peel, cinnamon, cassia lignea, elm bark.

"3. Twigs and Leaves.—Bamboo leaf, clematis, peppermint, lotus stem joints.

"4. Flowers.—Rose, magnolia.

"5. Seeds and Fruits.—Dried oranges, linseed, croton seed, cardamoms, areca nut, cloves and nutmegs.

"6. Grasses.—A great variety.

"7. Insects, snakes, lizards, turtle shells and centipeds.

"8. Sundries.—Camphor, calomel, cutch, arsenic, tiger bones, deer horns, fossil crabs, quicksilver, nutgalls and borax.

"Medicines prepared from the above materials include decoctions, pills, mixtures, powders and plasters. The Chinese have a great belief in the efficacy of plasters, from which they firmly believe that they can derive great strength and stimulation.

"In 1918, the latest year for which official figures are available the imports of medicines into China amounted in value to 5,000,000 taels, or roughly, £1,300,000. The bulk of this trade went to America and Japan, and of the total sum, £58,000 only, represents Britain's share. This is, of course, accounted for by the fact that 1918 was the worst year of the war, from the point of view of British Overseas Trade, and cannot be taken as a fair index of normal conditions.

"The most successful firms have large distributing agencies in that country, they advertise their goods

consistently and judiciously in the Chinese press, and they find that there is a steady or increasing demand for their preparations. Other firms send travellers about once a year. These call on, and accept orders from, the large Chinese dispensaries which are to be found throughout the country, and most of whom have an exceedingly good name for straightforward dealing. They sell to the Chinese populace all kinds of drugs and medicines and they stock and retail every kind of foreign proprietary preparation for which there is a demand.

"Regarding the types of medicinal preparations favored by the Chinese, Mr. Fox states that they have a special regard for medicines reputed to impart strength and vigor to the taker. It is natural, therefore, that they are large consumers of tonic mixtures, tonic wines, and invigorators. The Chinese physic taker has a partiality for cod liver oil and its preparations. Cod liver oil emulsions and cod liver oil and malt extract are very popular, and certain English firms who specialise in these products do a very large business with them in China. Worm tablets, anemia pills, kidney pills, and numerous other patent medicines have a large sale amongst the Chinese population.

"In addition to the medicines enumerated above there is a good market in China for toilet preparations of all kinds, and for perfumes. The Chinaman has been more than a little maligned in the past, regarding his alleged non-attention to personal cleanliness, and hygiene. The Commercial Counsellor reports that the Chinese citizen of to-day is particular in his observance of both these points and is a regular user of most of the toilet adjuncts. Tooth pastes and powders, mouth washes, hair washes, toilet soaps and perfumes all have a ready sale. It should be borne in mind that the preparations mentioned should be of pronounced flavor, if for use in the mouth, and in all cases where practicable, strongly perfumed. Hair washes should generally be of an oily nature and well perfumed. The Chinaman is fond of heavy scents, and probably appreciates the odor of frangipanni more than he does the delicate fragrance of lily-of-the-valley.

"A very important point in connection with goods intended for the Chinese market is the 'get-up' and style. It is necessary, of course, that names and directions should be printed in Chinese characters, and some attention must be paid to the color of the cartons, wrappings, and labels. The Chinese people do not like dead or neutral tints, so the exporter will be wise in selecting bright and cheerful colors for his packages. All shades of red and pink are good, and yellow, the old Imperial color is also allowable. White and blue, in conjunction, are considered mourning colors, so perhaps it is not advisable to employ them more than necessary. Reverting to the actual preparations to be sold, it is worth remembering that strong-tasting medicines are considered efficacious, and that it is not essential to sweeten and flavor liquids to any great extent, while, for the same reason, pills and tablets need not be sugar-coated to disguise their taste, if unpalatable.

"America and Japan are at present the largest competitors of Great Britain in China's drug and medicine trade. During 1919, and at the present time, there has been, for political reasons, a partial boycott of Japanese goods in China. It is probable, Mr. Fox thinks, that this is a passing phase, and traders of other nationalities must not count too much on its continuation as a permanent factor. It must be pointed out, however, that many British and American firms suffer from an unfair form of competition on the part of a small section of Japanese traders. This is the unscrupulous imitation of Japanese packings and trade-marks of well-known

brands of goods, and it is a particularly insidious form of competition to cope with. Unfortunately, there is no trade-mark protection law in force in China, but efforts are being made by the Powers to have this handicap removed. It must not be taken that the Japanese commercial community, as a whole, practise or approve of these methods, but a great deal of harm may be done by the action of a few dishonest traders.

"American, French, German, Swiss, and British synthetic indigos are all imported. There is a great market for indigo in China, and if manufacturers can succeed in producing sufficient quantities of the dye for export they will find that a large business awaits them. The same may be said of aniline dyes. German firms are already regaining their ascendancy in the Chinese market."

CHEMICAL EXPOSITION FEATURES

Among the features of the Chemical Exposition this year will be the symposiums dealing with the various branches of the chemical art. These symposiums are divided into five classes. On Tuesday, Sept. 21, there will be a Fuel Economy symposium; on Wednesday, Sept. 22, an Industrial Management symposium and a Materials Handling symposium; on Thursday, Sept. 23, a Chemical Engineering symposium and on Friday Sept. 24, a Ceramic symposium. Men prominent in the chemical world will read papers at these meetings. There will also be a series of motion pictures every night that will give the public a good idea of this country's progress in chemistry.

Work has been begun toward installing the exhibits in Grand Central Palace. The main floor is occupied at present, but workmen are busy on the other three, for it will take all of three weeks to get the big display in order. There is a total of 460 exhibits this year.

In 1919 the quebracho factory at Puerto Pinasco, Paraguay, produced 13,142,235 pounds of quebracho extract. Practically the entire output was exported to the United States. There are five other quebracho plants of Argentine nationality in Paraguay belonging to the La Forestal combine, operating in Paraguay all of which have their head offices in Buenos Aires. The combined output of these five plants was approximately 59,000,000 pounds, all of which went to Buenos Aires for re-export.

The Calco Chemical Co., 136 Liberty street, New York, is completing the erection of two additions to its plant at Bound Brook, N. J., to cost about \$125,000. The additions will house the pharmaceutical department and the Nigrosine plant, which were formerly located in the company's plant at Newark, N. J., recently sold to the Tower Manufacturing Co.

Chichester & Co., formerly acting as importers and exporters in conjunction with the Overseas Agencies, Ltd., also as brokers, with offices at 216 Pine street, San Francisco, have moved to 25 California street, and are now operating on a brokerage basis exclusively, specializing in Oriental products.

The National Carbon Company, which already has a plant at San Francisco, has awarded contracts for the erection of a large addition at Eighth and Brannan streets to cost \$260,000. Maurice Couchet, 110 Sutter street, is the engineer in charge.

The California Sea Products Company, which maintains a large fertilizer plant on Monterey Bay, is establishing a station on Trinidad Bay.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Aetna Expl.	10	11	H'k Electro.	65	70
Aetna Expl., pf.	67	68	H'k Electro, pf.	70	75
Air Reduction	44	45	*Int. Agricult.	17½	18
*Am. Ag., Ch.	79	80	*Int. Agricult., pf.	76½	80
*Am. Ag., Ch., pf.	85	87	*Int. Nickel	19	20
Am. Chicle, pf.	39	40	*Int. Nickel, pf.	30	31
Am. Chicle, pf.	63	64	*Int. Salt	56	60
*Am. Cot. Oil.	25	26	*K. Solvay	80	110
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	61	65	*Mathieson Alk.	28	33
*Am. Cyan.	30	33	Merek & Co., pf.	86	93
*Am. Cyan., pf.	57	60	Merrimac	76	80
*Am. Druggists S.	10	11	Mulford Co.	53	56
Am. Glue	40	45	Mutual Co.	190	195
Am. Glue, pf.	66	70	*Nat. A. & C.	74	78
*Am. Linseed	69	70	*Nat. A. & C., pf.	87	88
*Am. Linseed, pf.	85	90	*National Lead	72	73
*Am. Malt	30	31	*National Lead, pf.	102	103
*Amer. Zinc	12	13	N. J. Zinc.	179	183
*Amer. Zinc, pf.	45	46	*Nag. A., pf.	96	100
Atlas Powder	157	162	Parke, Davis & Co.	117	118
Atlas Powd., pf.	76	79	Penn. Salt	66	68
*Barrett Co., pf.	135	136	Procter & Gamble.	676	685
*Barrett Co., pf.	100	106	Procter & Gam., pf.	101	103½
British Am. Chem.	7	8	Rohlin Ch.	50	60
Butterworth-Jud.	33	35	Rol. Ch., pf.	80	90
By. Prod. Co.	97	97	Royal Baking Po.	109	118
Carborundum	135½	135½	Royal Bak. Po., pf.	82	84
Carborundum, pf.	115½	116	Semet S.	160	175
Casein Co.	47	53	Sherwin-Williams	520	540
Celluloid Co.	135	145	Solv. Proc.	180	180
Celluloid, pf. ....	..	..	Stand. Ch.	90	100
*Corn Products	87	88	Swan & Finch.	70	80
*Corn Products, pf.	100	103	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	9½	10
*Davison Chem.	33	34	Tex. Gulf, Sul.	154½	154½
Dow Chem.	230	235	Union Carbide	64	65
Dow Ch., pf.	103	103	Union Sulphur ....	..	..
Du Pont	232	242	*Un. Drug	105	106
Du Pont, pf.	77	78	*Un. Drug, 1st pf.	40	44
*Freepor. Tex., Sul.	21	22	*Un. Dyewood	56	60
*Freepor. Tex., Sul.	91	93	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	94	96
*Gen. Chem.	165	170	U. S. Gypsum.	83	83
*Gen. Chem., pf.	93	96	*U. S. Indus. Al.	83	84
Grasselli	162	175	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf.	90	95
Hercules, Powder	202	210	*Va.-Car. Ch.	67	68
Hercules, Powd., pf.	92	96	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	104	106
Heyden Chem.	434	5	*V. Vivandou	14	15

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

CONDITIONS IN FERTILIZER TRADE

The report of the American Agricultural Chemical Co. and the remarks of Peter B. Bradley, president, are a good barometer of Fall business conditions. President Bradley says:

"Potash is again obtainable from Germany and Alsace, but the output available for export from the latter country is wholly inadequate to meet the American demand. Prices, however, are more than three times as great as they were before the war. The production of domestic potash from various sources is steadily increasing and now fills a considerable portion of the American demand.

"No process has as yet proven commercially successful in obtaining adequate supplies of 'fixed' nitrogen from the air suitable for agricultural purposes. We are, therefore, still dependent upon Chilean nitrate, ammonium sulfate and various forms of organic ammoniates for our principal requirements of nitrogen, the average cost of which has advanced about 100% since 1914.

"The cost of mining rock phosphate and of all other items entering into the manufacture of our fertilizers has advanced to such an extent that our present average cost of producing a ton of fertilizer has nearly doubled since 1914. Our floating debt has naturally risen in consequence, though this increase is more than offset by the increase in quick assets, which exceed our entire indebtedness, including all bonds outstanding, by more than \$25,000,000.

"The current demand for our fertilizers bids fair to tax our facilities to their utmost capacity, orders already in hand for the fall trade being far in excess of those received during the same period of last year. Our 'Other Than Fertilizer' business is also constantly increasing and has become an important contributor to our income.

"The company is now operating 39 fertilizer plants, 15 by-products plants and 3 phosphate mining plants, and has more than 55,000 local agents. There are over 13,000 stockholders of record."

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA CO.'S EARNINGS

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.'s report for the year ended May 31 shows a net profit of 5.29 per cent. The earnings have been exceeded only once since the company was organized.

C. S. Wilson, president, says in his report:

"The producers of staple crops within the fertilizer consuming territory of the country, upon the average, experienced favorable yields and received good to high prices. Farmers and dealers discounted bills to an amount in excess of customary practices, and otherwise met their obligations with more than average promptness.

"The company's phosphate rock properties showed a continuous improvement in the matter of quantity production during the year. Mining costs advanced in line with general conditions, which, working in connection with an inadequate supply of railroad equipment, retarded shipments and prevented as satisfactory a showing with these properties, in point of earnings, as was to be desired. Shipments of rock are being made by water wherever practicable, but at excessive freight costs. Phosphate rock commanded an unusually high price during the year, due largely to transportation obstacles and the after-effect of the Florida mining field strike in the spring of 1919. The relation between the company and the mine employees is at present upon a very cordial and satisfactory basis."

PROFITS OF AMER. DRUGGISTS' SYNDICATE

The net profits of the American Druggists' Syndicate and subsidiary companies for the six months ended June 30, 1920, amounted to \$360,831, as compared with \$82,767 in the year ended Dec. 31, last. Premiums on sales of capital stock during the six months' period netted the company \$190,898. Dividends paid out totaled \$227,461 and deductions for 1919 Federal income tax were \$8,367, leaving \$316,001 to be added to surplus. The surplus as of June 30, 1920, was \$733,528.

The consolidated general balance sheet as of June 30, 1920, showed current and working assets of \$4,710,027, of which \$372,553 was cash and \$3,355,122 inventories. Current liabilities were \$334,060. Total assets and liabilities were \$8,176,258.

In the statement to stockholders, President C. H. Goddard reports that the earnings of the Organic Salt & Acid Co., the new chemical plant acquired early in 1919, gives net earnings of \$102,540, as against \$500,000, which, Mr. Goddard says had been expected. A strike, a fire and an explosion contributing to the delay in the operation of the Newark plant, are mentioned as reasons for the failure of the new subsidiary to live up to expectations.

The Auction Sales Rooms, 14 and 16 Vesey street, New York, sold 1,098 shares of common stock of Schieffelin & Co., and 8 shares of preferred stock, on Sept. 1, for account of an executor. The common stock brought 50 cents per share, and the preferred \$40 per share.

The American Can Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to holders of record Sept. 16.

The Union Carbide Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50, payable Oct. 1 on stock of record Sept. 10.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Page 512

TIGHT MONEY CAUSES LOWER PRICES

Holders of Some Products Forced to Offer Them on the Market to Obtain Funds—Bleaching Powder Higher—Caustic Soda and Soda Ash Lower

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced		Declined	
Bleaching Powder, 1c lb.	Chlorine, liquid, 1c lb.		
Potash Prussiate, Yellow, 4c lb.			
Acid Acetic, 28%, 25c 100 lbs.		Soda Caustic, 20c 100 lbs.	
Acid Mixed Nitric, 1/2c unit		Sodium Bichromate, 2c lb.	
Ammonium Carbonate, 1c lb.		Sodium Bisulfite, 2c lb.	
Potash Muriate, 15c unit		Sodium Fluoride, 2c lb.	
Soda Ash, 15c 100 lbs.		Sodium Silicate, 40 dg. 30c 100 lbs.	

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial.....lb.	\$12 1/2	\$12 1/2	\$14	\$14
Sulfuric Acid, 66 deg.....ton	22.00	22.00	22.00	18.00
Bleaching Powder Works.....100 lbs.	7.00	6.00	6.00	2.00
Copper Sulfate.....100 lbs.	8.25	8.25	8.25	9.00
Potash, Caustic.....lb.	.28	.28	.30	.28
Saltpeter, gran.....lb.	.15	.15	.15	.18 1/4
Soda Ash, 38 p.c.....100 lbs.	2.85	3.00	3.25	2.00
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	4.60	4.80	6.25	3.30
Potassium Bichromate.....	.34	.34	.44	.25
Average.....	5.922	4.950	5.198	3.900

The short week and holiday have brought about no change in the heavy chemical market with weak second hands still in evidence in many lines and with producers generally inclined to force prices up to meet increased costs. Export demand has been of fair proportions but not sufficient to keep spot prices firm except in the case of bleaching powder. The tightness of the money situation has forced many holders of stocks to realize upon them at once and this factor has continued to force prices down on several items.

Bleaching powder, chlorine and yellow prussiate of potash are higher following increased demand. Export demand for both bleach and chlorine has been especially good. Nitric acid in mixed is off following weakness in nitre and in the demand for acid itself. Acetic acid continues weak with free offers of glacial in second hands and lower prices quoted by producers on the lower strengths. Ammonium carbonate is off. Muriate of potash is lower on slow demand. Soda ash and caustic are lower with offers from second hands very free. Sodium bichromate and silicate are off on the spot. Following a period of acute scarcity both sodium bisulfite and sodium fluoride are offered by producers at prices well below the recent inflated quotations given by second hands on such small spot stocks as were to be had.

Acid, Acetic—Glacial acetic continues weak in second hands with producers maintaining quotations on the former levels of \$15.95@16.70 per hundred in barrels and carboys. Second hands are offering as low as 12 1/2c per pound and in some cases 12c per pound is not difficult to do. The producers' basis for the lower strengths has been reduced and present quotations are based on \$3.75 per hundred for 28 per cent acid in barrels in quantity. This basis corresponds to \$7.50@9.00 per hundred for 56 per cent, and \$10.70@12.20 per hundred for 80 per cent commercial. The pure 80 per cent acid is quoted at 13.01@13.76 per hundred in barrels.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Quotations on hydrofluoric acid

30 per cent in barrels remain at 9c@10c per pound. The 48 per cent is higher at 14c@15c per pound in carboys and 52 per cent in carboys is quoted at 15c@16c per pound.

Acid, Muriatric—Prices remain unchanged with demand slow in spite of recent reductions. The price bases are \$3.00 per hundred for 20-degree commercial and \$3.25 per hundred for 20-degree iron free.

Acid, Mixed—Demand for mixed acid is slower and producers are quoting nitric lower at 11 1/2c@12 1/2c per unit. Sulfuric in mixed remains steady at 1 1/2c@1 1/2c per unit.

Acid, Nitric—Producers are holding prices firm in spite of the slowness of demand. The price basis is 7c @7 1/2c per pound for 38-degree acid in carboys.

Acid Sulfuric—Prices remain firm at the former levels with demand light and very little shading going on. The price basis is \$22.00@23.00 per ton for 66-degree acid in tank cars at works. In a few cases contracts can be made at slightly lower figures but prompt lots are not to be had below the quoted figures.

Aluminum Chloride—No stocks could be located for prompt delivery and producers are well sold up. Prices are nominal with virtually no offers from first or second hands.

Aluminum Sulfate—Prices remain at about the same levels as those recently quoted with demand somewhat slower. Iron free is named at \$5.50@5.60 per hundred and commercial at \$4.25@4.50 per hundred. Offers from producers continue light.

Ammonium Carbonate—Prices are lower on ammonium carbonate with lots available as low as 14 1/2c@15c per pound. Trading is on a decidedly easier basis.

Ammonium Chloride—Lump sal ammoniac is slightly easier at 22 1/2c@23c per pound with gray and white granulated firm at the former levels of 13 1/2c@13 1/2c per pound and 15c@16c per pound respectively.

Arsenic—White arsenic remains at 14c per pound with 12 1/2c per pound quoted for shipment from abroad. Red arsenic is easy at 16c@17c per pound.

Barium Chloride—A much easier market is reported with some shading of the manufacturers' price of \$140.00 @160.00 per ton reported.

Bleaching Powder—Lots for spot delivery have been hard to locate and prices at works have been advanced by those producers who are able to quote to a basis of 7c@7 3/4c per pound in export containers. Demand has continued active in the face of the small lots to be had. Some of the leading producers are unable to take on new business for some months.

Chlorine—On the strength of bleach producers have advanced liquid chlorine to a basis of 9c per pound in cylinders for large quantity. Smaller lots are commanding up to 15c per pound.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Prices are holding firm at the former levels of 13c@14c per pound from producers who report a regular and fairly active demand. Some producers are inclined to hold for a low figure of 13 1/2c but 13c may be done.

Copperas—Works quotations remain at \$2.20 per hundred for prompt shipment. Demand has eased off to some extent but few lots are offered by second hands.

Lead Acetate—Decided shading of producers' quotations is being done in second hands on account of the slowness of demand. The producers' basis is 16c@16½c per pound for white crystals.

Potash, Muriate—Slowness in demand has caused a further decline in muriate and quotations on the 80 per cent grade are as low as \$2.25@2.35 per unit. Low grade domestic material is heard as low as \$2.00@2.25 per unit according to strength.

Potash, Prussiate—Continued strength has led to further advances in yellow prussiate. Prices are now quoted at 38½c@39½c per pound. Supplies are small and demand is very active. Red prussiate remains steady around 80c@85c per pound.

Soda Ash—Lots are to be had on the spot at \$2.85 per hundred for 58% light ash with the Export Association price on export material quoted at \$2.75 per hundred. Reports that contracts were being offered over 1921 by producers could not be confirmed. The domestic market appears to be in second hands for the time being. Dense ash is scarce on the spot with quotations around \$3.50 per hundred and demand routine.

Soda, Caustic—The Export Association price is held at \$5.50 per hundred f. a. s. but resellers in the spot market are offering around \$4.60 per hundred. Some factors in the market consider as low a figure as \$4.50 per hundred not impossible, although no sales have been reported as low as this.

Sodium Bichromate—Spot prices are lower around 18c@19c per pound. Weak holders are forced to sell at these figures on account of the slow demand.

Sodium Bisulfite—Offers from producers following the recent spot scarcity of this material are lower around 7c@8c per pound.

Sodium Fluoride—Offers from producers are again heard at prices well below the recent spot resellers' figures. Quotations are around 22c per pound with offerings still limited.

Sodium Silicate—Prices on 40-degree silicate are lower at \$1.50@2.25 per hundred. The 60-degree material is offered at \$3.12½@3.50 per hundred.

At a called meeting of the resident members of the Chemists' Club held Sept. 1, to consider the purchase of the adjoining property there were only 43 members present. A motion for the purchase of the annex (46-48 East 41st St.) was introduced, but failed of passage through lack of necessary two-thirds majority, the vote standing 28 for and 15 against. The opinion of the minority was that there were too few members voting to render an equitable decision on so weighty a matter and consequently a motion was passed to call another special meeting for Sept. 17 at which it is hoped to have a full attendance of the members.

During the week there was another decline in the price of tin to a range of 45¼ to 45½c a pound for all positions, while London was off £2 10s to £3. Exchange was improved but silver was easier. Buyers are inactive and seem inclined to wait for results from the publication of the monthly statistics. On the Metal Exchange both Straits deliveries and shipments were on a par, with holders asking 46c for all positions of both and with buyers offering 44c.

The Bureau of Mines will establish an experimental station at Rolla, Mo., to conduct research work in connection with the lead and zinc mining industries of the Mississippi Valley.

GROWTH OF BARIUM CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, Sept. 6.—The United States Tariff Commission has issued an interesting report on the barytes, barium chemical, and lithopone industries of the United States. Barytes in its ground form and when converted into lithopone and the barium chemical, blanc fixe, is used for white pigment in paints, artificial ivory and other manufactures and as fillers in paper, rubber goods, linoleum, oilcloth, and window shade cloth. Some of the barium chemicals are of military significance, as evidenced by their use in green signal lights, in "battleship gray" paint by the Navy, in tracer bullets in aeroplane ammunition, and in the manufacture of the antiseptic, hydrogen peroxide. Other uses include the manufacture of color lakes, certain kinds of optical glass and enamel ware, in X-ray photography and in the purification of table salt.

Before the war the lithopone industry was dependent on imports for its supply of crude barytes, which could be imported from Germany at a cost less than that at which the domestic product could be purchased. German domination of Eastern markets for crude barytes restricted the domestic mining industry to Missouri and to supplying middle western manufacturers of ground barytes. The production of crude barytes increased four-fold because of the cessation of imports. The output of barium chemicals in 1918 had reached 46,000,000 pounds or 2½ times the 1914 importation. The lithopone industry has increased its output nearly six-fold from 1910-1919.

The tariff problems presented by these industries are diverse and complicated. Southern producers of crude barytes have an advantage in freight charges to Eastern markets which prevents Western producers from competing in this market. With normal conditions restored competition on crude barytes will be between imports from Germany and the domestic product mined in the South. Producers in this district are therefore particularly interested in maintaining the eastern market for crude barytes. In the southern district, geological and geographical disadvantages as to methods of mining and freight rates, will probably hinder domestic barytes from competing on even terms in the Atlantic coast market with crude barytes imported from Germany. The western producers and consumers are little affected by a tariff on crude barytes. They are more interested in retaining the eastern markets for ground barytes which they now largely supply as they did prior to the war.

AMERICAN CYANAMID DIRECTORS ENJOINED

Justice Arthur S. Tompkins, of White Plains, N. Y., has granted a preliminary injunction in the suit of Charles H. Baker, of Mohegan Lake, N. Y., against the American Cyanamid Co., of New York, restraining the Board of Directors of the company from buying up the company's common stock at \$60 per share. Mr. Baker has two suits against the company to force Frank S. Washburn, president, and other officials to return large bonuses voted to themselves, and to have the money applied as dividends on the common stock.

Mr. Baker alleged that the effort to buy up the preferred stock at \$60 was part of a plan to depress the value of the preferred stock as well as the common stock. He charged that the directors were endeavoring to acquire the preferred stock at \$60 as against the price of \$120 a share provided in the by-laws of the corporation.

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, Pages 504-506

CONTINUED INACTIVITY OVER HOLIDAY

Three Day Shutdown in New York—Break in Price of Oxalic Acid—Citric and Tartaric Acids Continue Weak—Caffeine and Cod Liver Oil Lower

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	Declined
*Acetanilid, 2c lb.	Mercurials—
*Acid Citric, 2c lb.	Bisulfate, 6c lb.
*Acid Oxalic, 10c lb.	Blue Mass, 2c lb.
*Acid Tartaric, 2c lb.	Blue Oint., 50%, 4c lb.
*Caffeine Alk., 25c lb.	Blue Oint., 30%, 2c lb.
Camphor, Jap. Ref., 5c lb.	Citrine Oint., 1c lb.
Castor Oil, U. S. P., 1c lb.	Calomel, 6c lb.
Cod Liver Oil, Norweg., \$1 bbl.	Corrosive Subl., 5c lb.
*Newfoundland, \$3 bbl.	Red Precipitate, 7c lb.
*Hexamethylene, 15c lb.	White Precipitate, 6c lb.
Lycopodium, 50c lb.	With Chalk, 3c lb.
Resorcinol, U.S.P., 40c lb.	Soap, U.S.P., Powd., 2c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetanilid .....	.60	.60	.60	.40
Acid Citric, resellers .....	.70	.72	.80	1.10
Calomel, American	1.52	1.82	1.58	1.76
Camphor Jap., ref.	1.30	1.36	1.35	2.95
Caffeine Alkaloid	7.75	8.00	8.00	7.00
Iodine, Resublimed	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.50
Menthol	7.25	7.25	7.25	8.00
Morphine Sulfate	7.80	7.80	7.80	9.80
Potassium Bromide, Cryst. ....	.75	.75	.75	.50
Quinine Sulfate, Java .....	.84	.84	.82	.85
Sodium Salicylate .....	.60	.60	.60	.50
Strychnine Sulfate	1.55	1.85	1.55	1.40
Average	2.91	2.94	2.95	3.17

A three day shutdown by the majority of the chemical and drug houses in this district has been effective in practically complete inactivity over the week-end. The holiday was apparently welcome as an opportunity to get away from the uncertainty and disagreeable conditions of the current market. It also marked the ending of the summer vacation period and is looked upon by many in the trade as marking the end of dullness as well and the starting point where fall buying should begin in earnest. Tight money conditions, however, are still playing havoc with weak holders who continue to cut prices in their efforts to realize on goods.

The actual number of revisions has naturally been small. A sharp break in the price of oxalic acid has been noted owing to heavy offers of both imported and domestic supplies. Citric and tartaric are weak and prices still under selling pressure because of heavy holdings. Acetanilid is lower in resale hands. Second hands are offering caffeine at easier prices. Cod liver oil, both types, has been reduced. Castor oil continues to slide down. Resorcin is down. Cheaper prices are noted for powdered U. S. P. soap.

Acetanilid—Little demand is reported for acetanilid and resellers are showing tendencies to shade prices for spot goods. As low as 52c a pound is openly quoted for U. S. P. in barrels but it is intimated that in some quarters considerably lower might be done on firm business. Manufacturers continue to quote 60c a pound barrel basis.

Acid, Citric—No improvement in the citric acid situation has been noted, in fact, wider price shading has been reported. According to seller prices for large lots range all the way from 70c a pound, which appears to be inside for duty paid goods, up to 75c. Two kegs

were sold at 80c duty paid and twenty at 72c. Imports continue to come in and added to the accumulations already here, are lending their weight in depressing the market. Holders are undetermined as to whether to take a loss now and get out or to hold on in hopes of a recovery in the near future. The former policy appears to be the one most in vogue.

Acid, Oxalic—Last week saw a few small sales go through at 50c and some goods changed hands at 48c. At present, however, new and larger offers of both domestic and foreign oxalic have sharpened the competition between sellers with consequent price cutting. Dealers here are openly naming 40c and for a large lot might be induced to do better than this. The tendency is still apparently downward.

Acid Phosphoric—Better supplies recently imported are offering at easier prices. It is possible to do 35c a pound for 85-88 U. S. P. acid here.

Acid Tartaric—Resale material is down again and the heavy accumulations are still exerting a strong selling pressure on holders. It is now possible to buy both crystals and powdered, guaranteed to be U. S. P. goods, at 65c a pound, duty paid. Some sellers are still holding out for 67c. American manufacturers name 75c and 76c respectively for powder and crystals.

Alcin—Demand is very good at this time with spot goods quoted firmly at \$1.00 a pound. Easier position of aloe may lower this price in the near future.

Antipyrine—No change in the position of antipyrine has been noted. Sellers are doing \$4.00 a pound with little demand apparent. Competition is keen.

Caffeine—A lessened demand for caffeine has eased the price in resale quarters where reports indicate, it is possible to do \$7.75 a pound. Some manufacturers are now taking on outside business at this level although some are holding firm at \$8.00 a pound.

Camphor—Some sellers have eased their price of Japanese refined gum this week and it is now possible to buy on the spot at \$1.30 a pound for cases although \$1.32½ is the more general quotation for slabs. American refiners hold to their same schedule on a basis of \$1.40 a pound for bulk gum in barrels with tablets ranging from \$1.45 to \$1.49. Demand from leading consuming sources is reported light.

Castor Oil—Large lots of both domestic crushed and Oriental oil are being dumped on this market and prices continue to recede. Weak holders are selling out at low prices to get from under. A further reduction in the price of U. S. P. oil in barrels brings it down to 16c a pound up to 17c as to seller.

Cocoa Butter—The position of cocoa butter is still easy at formerly noted reductions. Bulk goods in cases holds at 35c@37c a pound while fingers as to brand and packing range from 45c up to 50c.

Cod Liver Oil—A further reduction has been made in the price of both Norwegian and Newfoundland cod liver oils this week owing to the large lots pressing for sale. Newfoundland is now available at \$61.00 up to \$65.00 a barrel as to seller while \$64.00@65.00 represents the market for Norwegian.

Formaldehyde—Large lots are on this market and the demand is still very light. Prices range from 44c a pound up to 46c a pound as to seller and quantity.

Many holders are still refusing to meet these figures, holding on for 50c and 52c which they claim is warranted by the position of the raw material.

Glycerin—Demand for glycerin is light. Refiners are asking 28½c a pound for drums while it is likely they would be willing to do 28c for carlots. Based on the price of crudes glycerin should be higher but the absence of demand holds prices at present levels.

Hexamethylene—The small demand has induced some shading and likewise brought out some buying at \$2.00 a pound, according to reports. However, most holders are understood to be holding firmly to \$2.25 as their best figure.

Lycopodium—Small lots keep dribbling in here from London and other foreign points which are available at slightly lower figures. It is now possible to buy spot goods at \$4.00 a pound with the likelihood that \$4.50 and \$5.00 will again represent the market when the \$4.00 seller is sold out, which may be very soon.

Menthol—Buying is of a very conservative type at present prices which appear to hold firm at about \$7.25 @ \$7.50 a pound for spot goods in cases. The big consumers are not in the market and most of the business is small lot, jobbing demand. For goods afloat for this market, due in about two weeks, \$7.00 a pound has been paid according to reports. A large menthol dealer said that based on costs, the present prices of menthol were about right, neither too high nor too low, and that he expected them to hold at about present levels for some time to come.

Mercurials—Owing to the continued weakness of quicksilver and the small demand for the preparations, manufacturers have again cut their quotations for the latter and now name prices on the following basis: Calomel \$1.46, bichloride \$1.32 @ \$1.37, bisulfate \$1.04, white precipitate \$1.75 @ \$1.80, red precipitate \$1.60 @ \$1.70, blue ointment 50% 96c, 30% 71c, blue mass 71c @ 73c and citrine ointment 56c a pound. All quotations are for lots of 50 pounds or more.

Mercury—Prices are easy but unchanged for metallic mercury at \$75 a flask. Consumers are still holding off and it is understood that business has been passing on the inside at more attractive figures than the present level.

Potassium Bicarbonate—Demand has taken a slump and the tendency of prices is toward lower levels. Spot U. S. P. goods are held at the recent reduced price, 32c a pound.

Potassium Permanganate—Resale lots are offering at 75c a pound but manufacturers are firm in their 80c level for U. S. P. goods.

Quinine—A very fair consuming demand for quinine holds prices firm without change. Shipment figures are high as compared with spot prices. Five and ten thousand ounce lots here are named at 84c @ 85c for Java sulfate although on a pinch 83c might be done. Some resale American sulfate is offered at 85c @ 87c. American manufacturers still name 90c basis 100 ounce tins.

Resorcinol—It is possible to buy U. S. P. resorcinol down to \$3.60 a pound on the spot. Demand is very light and prices show a continued downward tendency.

Distillers of spike lavender oil have put up their prices and importers doubt whether consumers in the United States will buy at the advance. The cost of distillation is said to have increased. The spot price in London was recently given as 11s to 12s 6d per pound, according to seller. For prompt shipment about 9s 3d c. i. f. London packed in drums (drums free) would be accepted for new crop.

WOOD DISTILLATION IN JAPAN

Tokyo, Aug. 3.—The wood distillation industry in Japan owes its development to the war. The stoppage of acetic acid shipments from Germany had the effect of inducing the rubber planters in the South Seas to look to Japan for supplies. The manufacture of acetic acid was a prosperous line so long as the war lasted, but there has been a slump recently and the industry has been conducted under great handicaps. Japan is now importing wood distillation manufactures with the exception of acetic acid and acetate of lime. The latter is mostly used as material for the manufacture of acetic acid and acetone and its importation is increasing with the development of the acetic acid industry. The amount of acetate of lime imported in recent years will be seen from the following figures:

	Kwan	Yen
1912	633,679	292,010
1913	1,092,687	552,846
1914	668,185	248,957
1915	593,016	317,200
1916	155,832	204,839
1917	30,884	62,248
1918	165,538	214,371
1919	1,602,482	966,160
1920 (to April)	844,124	601,917

As will be seen the imports of acetate of lime suffered a considerable decrease during the war, but began to revive with the cessation of hostilities in 1918 and owing to the increasing imports from America the figures for 1919 reached 1,602,000 kwan valued at 966,000 yen. During the first four months of the year the imports amounted to 844,000 kwan valued at 601,000 yen and if this rate is kept for the remainder of the year a great increase will be shown. Formerly acetate of lime was imported from England and America but since 1916 the United States has been the principal source of supplies.

The demand for acetone has been increasing on account of the manufacture of smokeless powder. The annual consumption of acetone in this country at present amounts to 600 to 700 tons which can be met by the domestic production, and the imports of acetone have now been almost entirely checked.

Up to 1917 the acetic acid industry in Japan was very insignificant but owing to the adoption of a tariff that year the industry received an impetus. As to the countries to which acetic acid is exported the Straits Settlements heads the list as the exports in 1916 amounted to 1,770,000 kin valued at 1,756,000 yen; Dutch East Indies second with 969,000 kin valued at 1,040,000 yen; and British India third with 607,000 kin valued at 635,000 yen.

T. Fujisawa & Co., of Osaka, Japan, with New York offices in the Park Row Building are distributing their export price list to the trade with the announcement that the business of the company which has heretofore been transacted by the Japanese-American Trading Co., will hereafter be carried on by the firm of T. Fujisawa & Co. from its New York office. The firm is an old established Japanese house engaged in the manufacture, export and import of drugs and chemicals of every description.

During the convention in St. Louis of the National Association of Retail Druggists, September 20-24, Meyer Bros. will provide one of the most elaborate entertainments ever given by a commercial house on the Mississippi River, for those attending the convention. The entertainment is called "Shenlik" the Turkish for carnival. The firm expects to entertain 6,000 persons.

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates and Dyes, Pages 514-516

CONTRACT CANCELLATIONS WEAKEN PRICES

Market Not In Condition to Absorb Intermediates Offered at This Time—Naphthalene, Beta-naphthol and Alpha-Naphthylamine Lower—Aniline Oil More Active

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
No Advances

Declined

Diethylaniline, 10c lb. b-Naphthol, 5c lb.
Naphthalene, 2½c lb. a-Naphthylamine, 5c lb.
o-Toluidine, 5c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzene, C. P. gal.	\$.30	\$.30	\$.35	\$.25
Naphthalene, flake lb.	.14	.16½	.18	.06
Phenol lb.	.12	.12	.12	.14
Xylene, 10 degrees gal.	.46	.45	.35	.40
Toluene, pure gal.	.35	.35	.35	.25
Aniline Oil lb.	.27½	.27½	.33	.25
Benzaldehyde lb.	.65	.65	.65	.65
Betanaphthol, dist. lb.	.75	.80	.88	.45
Paranitroaniline lb.	1.10	1.10	1.30	.95
o-Toluidine lb.	.27	.33	.35	.30
Average	0.445	0.455	0.486	0.355

The general sluggishness of the dye and intermediate markets has shown improvement in a few quarters only over the short week and holiday. Prices generally have remained without quotable change although lacking in firmness. Buyers are still holding off for any except immediate wants and are in a few cases able to force decided shading of prices where it is necessary for them to buy. Weak holders are to be found with stocks of most of the items of the list in spite of efforts on the part of manufacturers to hold prices steady. The cancellation of quite a number of contracts for intermediates has thrown considerable material onto the spot market when it was not in condition to absorb any excess. In some cases a revival of demand has been reported but so far this condition does not seem to be general. The prospect of the opening of the woolen mills during the month on a reduced schedule with the expectation of gradually increasing operations has started a feeling of confidence in a much more active market in the near future.

Declines are noted on naphthalene, beta-naphthol and alpha-naphthylamine following slower demand and larger imports of naphthalene. Diethylaniline and ortho toluidine are lower. Aniline oil is a trifle more active but offers are still heard of distressed material at prices below the market.

Coal Tar Crudes

Benzene—Business has been of a very limited character with quotations between first and second hands still at a wide variation. The producers' tank car price remains firm at 35c per gallon for pure benzene but lots are to be had in other quarters as low as 30c per gallon. Too little movement has been noted to establish a definite figure.

Naphthalene—Offers of naphthalene flake have been heard during the week from domestic producers as low as 14c per pound for prompt delivery. The arrival of larger quantities from abroad has eased the market from its former stringent position. Offers of imported material for arrival are quoted as low as 12½c per pound duty paid and even at these figures demand seems very

limited. The offer of nearby material from domestic sources is looked upon as indicating the passing of the recent shortage and easier conditions in the future.

Phenol—No quotable change has been noted in the phenol situation which has continued dull. Export business has continued of very small proportions. Prices are around 17c@18c per pound from producers and 12c@17c per pound for government stocks which are still to be had.

Toluene—Prices are well within the control of producers with second hands able to demand a slight premium. Quotations are 35c@40½c per gallon from producers according to quantity.

Intermediates

Acid, Anthranilic—Technical continues according to quality at \$1.55@\$2.00 per pound. Pure acid is quoted at \$2.05@\$2.30 per pound according to quality. Producers control the market.

Acid H—The quoted prices of \$2.00 per pound may be shaded for firm business from producers. Little activity has been noted and odd lots are to be had at decided concessions.

Acid, Naphthionic—This acid is somewhat easier at the former quoted levels. Crude acid is to be had around 85c per pound and refined is quoted at \$1.10@\$1.15 per pound.

Acid, Tobias—Quotations continue around \$2.25 per pound with limited business passing.

Alpha-naphthylamine—Weakness in this item continues with a further decline to 45c per pound in second hands noted. Demand has been slow and second hands are showing greater weakness in spite of which producers are still quoting 52c@55c per pound according to sellers.

Aniline Oil—Distressed offers are still heard in some quarters but the general tone of the market seems better. Quotations of 27½c@30c for naked oil from producers are hard to better although odd lots and off grade oil are to be found at considerable concessions. Contracts are being made well into 1921 by some of the large consumers.

Aniline Salt—This material continues weak with prices unchanged on the limited volume of business being done. Quotations continue around 33c@34c per pound.

Benzidine—Both the base and the sulfate have remained steady at the former quoted levels of \$1.25@\$1.30 per pound for the former and \$1.05 per pound for the latter.

Beta-naphthol—The cancellation of quite a number of small contracts has thrown the spot market into confusion. Offers are heard as low as 75c per pound although even this figure can be shaded in some quarters. Producers are finding supplies of naphthalene much better but are being forced to curtail production on account of lack of demand for their excess above contracts.

Diethylaniline—Producers have reduced their quotations and prices are now given as \$1.55@\$1.60 per pound for spot or prompt delivery.

Dimethylaniline—Odd lots are still to be had as low as 80c per pound with producers quoting up to \$1.00 per pound. Any increase in demand which is negligible

for the time being will probably stabilize the price around the higher value.

Michler's Ketone—Prices remain around \$4.25@4.50 per pound with little demand noted. Few weak holders are to be found as stocks are generally in producers' hands.

Ortho-toluidine—Offers of resale from brokers during the week have been heard as low as 27c per pound for prompt sale. Producers are holding for higher figures around 33c per pound being quoted.

Para-nitroaniline—Prices are somewhat steadier around \$1.10 per pound. Stocks still exist in more or less distressed hands but no further reductions in price have been heard.

Para-toluidine—No demand has been heard during the week for this material with holders continuing to quote on the former basis of \$1.75 per pound. Producers control the situation.

Schaeffer's Salt—Prices are held by producers around 85c per pound on a 100% basis.

Xylidine—Prices are holding up well on the strength of demand from mining interests for flotation purposes.

IMPORTANCE OF AMERICAN DYES

Professor Slosson, in his remarkable book, "Creative Chemistry," says in part: "The manufacture of dyes is not a big business, but it is a strategic business. Heligoland is not a big island, but England would have been glad to buy it back during the war at a high price per square yard. American industries employing over two million men and women and producing over three billion dollars' worth of products a year are dependent upon dyes. Chief of these is, of course, textiles, using more than half the dyes; next come leather, paper, paint and ink. We have been importing more than \$12,000,000 worth of coal-tar products a year but the cottonseed oil we exported in 1912 would alone suffice to pay the bill twice over." The force of this is brought home by a contemplation of Newport Chemical Works' exhibit at the Exhibition of Chemical Industries, at the Grand Central Palace, where besides being a comfortable and tasteful place in which to welcome their old friends and meet new ones, the Newport people have chosen to show how many industries are dependent upon dyestuffs by indicating how everyday life is made up of dyed materials. Everything in the booth from the carpet and furniture to the note paper and inks, are dyed with Newport colors.

The New England mills controlled by the American Woolen Co. will be reopened on Sept. 13. William M. Wood, president, said the shutdown, which occurred in July was due to lack of orders. The labor leaders said it was an effort to reduce wages. The men go back on the same terms as they were employed previous to the closing of the mills.

The Consolidated Gas Co. has issued the following statement: "The Consolidated Gas Co. of New York and subsidiary companies produced practically all of the material used in the manufacture of 5,000,000 gas masks for the A. E. F., and 70 per cent of all of the toluol for conversion into TNT, sufficient to load 20,000,000 three inch shells."

Twenty-five chemical, dye and drug companies, with authorized capital exceeding \$50,000 were incorporated during August. The total indicated capital is \$36,700,000. The indicated investment in the chemical, drug and dye industries to date in 1920 amounts to \$167,922,000, which exceeds the aggregate in any one of the last five years.

TEXTILE ALLIANCE IS AUTHORIZED TO DEAL IN DYES FROM GERMANY

War Trade Board Section of State Department Prescribes Regulations for Resales to American Consumers—Covers Reparation Dyes

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, Sept. 7.—The War Trade Board Section of the State Department has authorized the Textile Alliance, Inc., of New York, to purchase supplies of certain dyestuffs from Germany, to contract for future production and to resell to the trade without profit to itself. The Textile Alliance is allowed to deal in dyes and chemicals which do not compete with established American industries. The following regulations covering the transactions in reparation dyes were given out by the War Trade Board.

1. To purchase certain dyes, being the final apportionment of impounded stocks covered by inventories of German manufacturers as of August 30, September 5, 19 and 27, 1919, in order that certain dyes which are not manufactured in this country and which are included in these impounded stocks might not be lost to the United States with detriment to American interests.

2. To purchase dyes from the present existing stocks manufactured by Germany between the dates of February 1, 1920, and June 30, 1920, both inclusive, in order that certain dyes which are not manufactured in this country and which are included in these stocks might not be lost to the United States with detriment to American interests.

3. If found to be necessary and advisable to purchase such dyes as may be required and ordered through it by American consumers from future daily production of German manufacturers for the four and one-half year period commencing July 1, 1920.

4. The authority of the Textile Alliance, Inc., to resell to American consumers the dyes acquired as above provided, is subject to strict provisions regarding selling price and manner of sale for the purpose of insuring fair and equal treatment to all consumers who may wish to avail themselves of the opportunity offered.

EXHIBIT BY CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA

During the week of September 20th, at the Chemical Exposition being held at the Grand Central Palace, the Chemical Company of America, Inc., will exhibit at booths Nos. 281 and 282 a number of intermediates and a fairly complete line of colors manufactured at its works, Springfield, New Jersey.

The acid colors will be displayed under the name of Chemco and the direct colors under the name of Diamid, both of which names have been registered. A special feature will be the display of cloth and silk wherein Chemco and Diamid colors have been used.

The company maintains a sales office at 46 Murray Street, New York City and a branch office at 8 Union Street, Providence, R. I. Those in charge of the booths will be C. H. Kendall, A. P. Christ, R. A. Steele, F. X. Lehmann, John Graham, F. C. Telen.

The German dyes stolen from the warehouse of the Textile Alliance in Hoboken on July 9, have been traced and \$25,000 worth recovered. The total value of the stolen dyes was \$100,000. Department of Justice agents seized an automobile truck which left certain premises in Hoboken which were being watched, and arrested Christian Miller, Peter Sullivan and Wolf Kaufman. The prisoners said they were on their way to Paterson. It is expected that the remainder of the dyes will now be recovered.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, Page 516; Naval Stores, Page 514

NO DEMAND FOR OIL BY CARLOAD

Buying Limited to Barrel Lots—Primary Market Prices Higher Than Spot Prices at New York—Olive Oils Affected By Lack of Demand—Coconut Oil Prices Steady

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

	Advanced	No Advances	Declined
Linseed, Spot, 3c gal.			Olive, Foots, 2½c gal.
Menhaden, Ref'd, 3c gal.			Rosin, 50c bbl.
Olive, Denatured, 20c gal.			Turpentine, 6c gal.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$.95	\$.95	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.15
Degras, Amer., bbls.	.06	.06	.06	.07½
Lard, No. 1.	1.19	1.19	1.19	1.45
Menhaden, crd.	.55	.55	.60	1.10
Neatsfoot, 30 deg. c.t.	1.65	1.65	2.00	2.15
Red Oil, distilled	.14½	.14½	.14½	.18
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.28½	.28½	.25½	.31
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom., bbls.	.15	.15	.15	.18½
Cottonseed, crude, tanks*	.10	.10	.10	.22
Linseed, cars	1.22	1.25	1.30	2.22
Olive, denatured	2.95	3.15	3.05	2.50
Peanut, refined	.16	.16	.17	.29
Soya Bean, bbls.	.13½	.13½	.14½	.18½
Average	0.732	0.750	0.781	0.924
*F. O. B. Mills				

There has been no change for the better in the general oil situation during the week. Weak holders are everywhere in evidence and demand has become trivial. Buyers who formerly inquired for carloads of oils are now coming in the market for one to five barrels at a time, but in the absence of better inquiry holders are at the buyers' mercy and are generally glad to book any business. Prices consequently are very unstable and sales are being made in some instances of single barrels at prices lower than recent carload quotations. A peculiar condition exists in that as a rule foreign primary oil markets are quoting decidedly higher prices than those quoted on the spot here. In few cases are stocks large, but in spite of the generally strong statistical position of the oil list weakness continues, with the tightness of money forcing holders of stocks to liquidate as rapidly as possible and at whatever figures.

Even olive oil has been affected by the lack of demand and has slumped badly as have olive foots. Linseed on the spot is lower although not as weak as the rest of the list. Refined menhaden oil is off. The coconut oils remain steady in spite of less strength than recently shown.

Turpentine is again lower both on the spot and at primary points. Rosin is off on slow demand and following reduction at producing centers.

Vegetable Oils

Linseed Oil—With very little interest shown by consumers in any position crushers are quoting spot and September oil at \$1.22@1.25 per gallon in car lots and October-April oil at \$1.17 per gallon. Even these prices are subject to some shading for firm business and it is probable that the future position can be done at \$1.15 per gallon. English oil is offered on the spot around \$1.15 per gallon duty paid. The London spot market is around 80 shillings per quintal on a steady basis with Antwerp quotations given as 410 francs per 100 kilos.

The seed markets have shown little change over the

period. Buenos Aires quotations are around \$2.49½ per bushel on a firm basis. Duluth cash prices are lower at \$3.19 per bushel with the future positions strong up to \$3.30 per bushel. Winnipeg quotations are unchanged at \$3.44@3.45 per bushel.

Castor Oil—Prices as quoted show no change but firm bids would probably be acceptable at concessions below the quotations. No. 1 oil is quoted at 17c per pound and No. 3 at 16c@16½c per pound.

China Wood Oil—Spot oil continues around 17c@17½c per pound for barrels and Coast around 15c@15½c per pound. However, offers from the Orient are held at 17½c per pound c. i. f. Coast points for immediate shipment. This condition is shared with several other oils but it has failed to strengthen either spot or Coast quotations which are subject to pronounced shading for firm bids.

Coconut Oil—The coconut oils remain on the same quoted basis but have weakened to a noticeable extent. Manila oil on the Coast at 13¼c@13½c per pound in sellers' tanks is lower than the c. i. f. quotations heard from crushers. Other quotations remain unchanged but are being shaded much more freely than before.

Corn Oil—Crude corn oil f. o. b. shipping point continues at 8½c@8¾c per pound in sellers' tanks with little distress evident. Spot lots in barrels are to be had at concessions under the quoted prices of 12c@12½c per pound. Buying has been limited to a few barrels at a time.

Olive Oil—Denatured olive oil on the spot has taken a decided slump from its former strong position which has remained statistically as strong as ever. Sales have been made during the week as low as \$2.95 per gallon as against a quotation of \$3.15 per gallon a week ago. From the condition of the foreign primary markets prices should be firm well above the \$3.25 mark. However distress felt in some quarters in the absence of any but the most trivial demand has placed sellers at the mercy of the buyers.

Olive Foots—Sales during the week have been made as low as 10c@10½c per pound for olive foots on the spot. Distressed lots seem plentiful and in the absence of demand the buyer can practically set his own price.

Palm Oil—No change has been made in prices quoted by holders who have had few inquiries. Stocks on the spot are low and this has prevented any pronounced price cutting by distressed holders.

Peanut Oil—Indications are for higher prices on Oriental crude for shipment from the east than the present quotations on the Coast. Quotations, however, remain unchanged for the present both on the spot and on the Coast.

Soya Bean Oil—Holders of options on oil for arrival have reduced their prices to a par with the spot Coast quotations in spite of a stronger tone to the market in the Orient. Buyers have failed to show any better interest. Coast oil in sellers' tanks is around 9¼c@9½c per pound for either September or forward delivery. Spot prices are quoted on the former basis but represent little or no business as buyers are forcing decided concessions on such purchases as they must make.

Animal Oils

Neatsfoot Oil—No improvement has been shown in the neatsfoot oil market with business awaiting a re-

vival of interest from consumers. The price basis generally quoted is \$1.65 per gallon for 20-degree cold test but under the conditions ruling in the market at present little meaning can be attached to any quotation.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—Newfoundland cod oil under standard brands is offered by second hands well below prices asked by direct importers. Prime tanked oil may be had as low as 95c per gallon from more or less distressed second hands who report no business worthy of the name at even this figure. Importers are holding for \$1.00 per gallon on the basis of the strong statistical position of the oil. Domestic oil is offered at 90c per gallon.

Menhaden Oil—Refined menhaden oil has weakened decidedly with prices quoted at 85c per gallon for light strained, 88c per gallon for yellow bleached and 90c per gallon for extra bleached. Crude in barrels f. o. b. mills south is offered at 55c per gallon with bids asked.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Reductions during the week bring rosin to a basis of \$14.25 per barrel for the B grade and \$14.75 per barrel for the lighter colors.

Turpentine—Progressive declines have reduced turpentine to \$1.49 per gallon the spot. Savannah prices have declined to \$1.37 per gallon. London quotations remain at 142 shillings per quintal.

OLIVE OIL ADULTERATION

Efforts are being made by the Department of Agriculture to check persons selling American made cotton seed oil as olive oil imported from Italy and Sicily. Misleading labels on the bottles and similar appearance and taste of the cotton seed oil have made it easy to pass it on to the public as imported.

Announcement has been made of methods employed in the deception as shown in proceedings brought by the department under authority of the Pure Food and Drugs Act. Early in 1919 nine cases each containing twelve and a half gallons of oil, consigned by A. Dimino of New York City, were seized at Phillipsburg, N. J. This label appeared on part of the cans "Finest quality olive oil, extra pure, of Termini Imerese, Italy, Sicilia Italia, guaranteed absolutely pure (Picture of olive tree)."

"Adulteration of the article was alleged," Acting Secretary of Agriculture Ball said, "for the reason that it purported to be pure olive oil produced in Italy, when, in fact it consisted wholly or in part of cotton seed oil, which had been substituted for olive oil."

Marco Compilietti of New York City pleaded guilty in eight cases charging adulteration and misbranding of olive oil. The products were found in Ohio, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Florida.

MARKET FOR SOAPS IN SUMATRA

The United States undoubtedly holds a strong, though not a leading, position in the soap market of the Sumatra East Coast, and the indications are that its position will be much better at the end of the present year. Great Britain is the chief source of supply, for Singapore and Penang, which outrank it in the official trade returns, are merely distributing points.

British manufacturers enjoy a tremendous advantage in being able to stock heavily in Singapore and Penang, where immediate deliveries to Medan can be effected. American deliveries are slow and uncertain, but this can be remedied in large measure by American exporters shipping via American boats leaving San Francisco and Los Angeles direct to Singapore with few intermediate ports of call. Deliveries under these conditions ought to be effected almost as quickly as from London.

FINAL ESTIMATE OF INDIA'S OIL-SEED CROP

The final official forecast of India's winter oil-seeds crop of 1919-20 places the area under rape and mustard at 6,016,000 acres and that under linseed at 3,101,000 acres, these totals representing respective increases of 23 and 56 per cent over the finally revised area of last year. The yield is given as 1,174,000 long tons for rape and mustard and 433,000 long tons for linseed—an increase of 54 per cent for the former and 84 per cent for the latter. Detailed figures for the Provinces follow.

Provinces and States	Area		Yield		Average
	1919-20	1918-19	1919-20	1919-20	yield per acre
Rape and Mustard.	Acres	Tons	Tons	Pounds	
United Provinces	2,583,000	297,000	535,000	464	
Bengal	1,100,000	169,000	187,000	381	
Punjab	874,000	113,000	171,000	438	
Bihar and Orissa	827,000	113,000	182,000	493	
Assam	290,000	50,000	57,000	440	
Sind	189,000	11,000	15,000	178	
Northwest Frontier Province	78,000	7,000	12,000	345	
Bombay	16,000	300	3,000	420	
Delhi	7,000	100	1,000	320	
Baroda	33,000	3,000	8,000	543	
Hyderabad	4,000	300	300	168	
Rajputana (Alwar)	15,000	—	3,000	448	
Total	6,016,000	763,700	1,174,300	437	
Linseed					
Central Provinces and Berar	1,029,000	16,000	71,000	155	
United Provinces	789,000	72,000	149,000	423	
Bihar and Orissa	727,000	98,000	160,000	483	
Bengal	137,000	15,000	17,000	278	
Bombay	113,000	6,000	13,000	256	
Punjab	35,000	2,000	3,000	204	
Hyderabad	230,000	21,000	19,000	185	
Rajputana (Kota)	43,000	5,000	1,000	52	
Total	3,101,000	235,000	433,000	313	

In addition to the areas of which particulars are given above, winter oil seeds are grown in certain other tracts in British India, the average area of rape and mustard so grown for the last five years having been about 90,000 acres with an estimated yield of 18,000 tons and of linseed 32,000 acres with an estimated yield of 4,000 tons.

WORLD SHORTAGE OF BRISTLES

There is a world shortage of bristles due to the insignificance of the Russian supply. Most of the bristles now being received from Russia come from the Ukraine, and are bringing record prices, as did the last shipment from Siberia. South Russian bristles are reported as selling at a low price on account of their being unsorted.

The following table shows imports of prepared bristles into the United States for the year ended June 30, 1920 compared with the corresponding period in 1912.

Countries of origin—	Pounds	
	1912	1920
Germany	724,602	36,366
United Kingdom	943,393	882,265
China	1,464,043	2,204,565
France	191,726	188,324
European Russia	15,894	84,515
All other	96,143	267,917
Total	3,435,801	3,663,952

The stocks accumulated during the last five years must not be overestimated, as the effect of not having an immediate market has been to make the peasants careless in their collection and storage. In Poland there are fairly large stocks, but the Polish Government wishing to encourage local brush manufacturing, has placed an embargo upon their export.

Congress is urged to revise tariff legislation to include a protective duty on all original vegetable oils and other raw commodities when their free admission acts "adversely to the interests of American farm products," in a resolution adopted at a meeting of the National Board of Farm Organizations, at Columbus, O., last week.

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, Pages 506-508

ERGOT AND INSECT POWDER CHEAPER

Dull Market Inactive Over Holiday—Nux Vomica Higher on Calcutta Reports—Stronger Position of Balm Gilead—Doggrass Lower—Curacao Aloes Easier

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Balm Gilead Buds, 10c lb.	Damiana, 1c lb.
Nux Vomica, 1/2c lb.	
Declined	
Aloes, Curacao, 1/2c lb.	Ergot, Span., 50c lb.
Caraway Seed, Afr., 1/2c lb.	Insect Powd., Pure, 5c lb.
Celery Seed, 1c lb.	Linden with Lvs., 2c lb.
Chamomile Flrs., Hung., 2c lb.	Mace, Batavia, 1c lb.
Cocculus Indicus, 1c lb.	Lycopodium, 50c lb.
Cumlin Seed, Mor., 1/2c lb.	Pepper, White Sing., 1 1/2c lb.
Doggrass, Gen., 25c lb.	Poppy Seed, Blue Ind., 1c lb.
	Sheillac, T. N., 5c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Aconite Root, U.S.P.	\$55	\$55	\$55	\$55
Buchu Leaves, Short	3.75	3.75	3.75	2.00
Cantharides, Russian	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.25
Cocculus Indicus	.22	.23	.25	.60
Ergot, Spanish	4.50	5.00	5.50	4.00
Insect Powder, pure	.70	.75	.80	.70
Ipecac, Cartagena	3.25	2.25	3.25	2.75
Nux Vomica	.14	.13 1/2	.13 1/2	.07
Opium, gum	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.00
Rhubarb Root, H. D.	.75	.75	.75	1.85
Tragacanth No. 1 ribbon	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.00
Wild Cherry Bk. thin nat.	.10	.10	.10	.15
Average	2.47	2.51	2.58	2.24

Little actual business has been transacted since the last report owing to the general dullness in botanicals and the week end holiday which closed down most of the trade here from Friday until Tuesday morning. Practically all changes have been made among the imported crude drugs and these principally downward while domestic products show little variation and a general undertone of firmness. Shippers in the collection districts are not overanxious in pressing American botanicals for sale at this time as they apparently realize that the weather and labor difficulties have resulted in short crops of some items so they prefer to await the developments of the approaching consuming season.

Although the real position of ergot is still a mystery, cheaper offers of spot goods and lower priced shipment material are offered here. On reports of small stocks in Calcutta, holders of spot nux vomica have stiffened their ideas as to price. Balm of Gilead buds have strengthened materially on a diminution of available supplies. Insect powder continues to slide off under pressure of larger and cheaper offers. Curacao aloes is easier. Genuine doggrass has taken a sharp drop. Celery seed continues to weaken. Cheaper lots of cocculus indicus are available. Chamomiles tend lower.

Crude Drugs

Balm Gilead Buds—Holders stiffened their ideas as to prices the beginning of the week and the most generally asked figure is now \$1.40 a pound for good quality dry buds. Possibly one or two cheaper holders may still be found but they are likely to come up to the higher level owing to the stronger market.

Ergot—The whys and hows of ergot are a mystery. Just what is the quality of the new spot goods offered here is not known except by holders. Whether old crop hold-over goods or new crop, the spot price is lower at \$4.00 a pound up to \$4.50 as to seller as compared with

a \$5.00 inside last week. It is understood that offers for shipment of new crop completely ergotized material have been made by Spanish shippers around \$3.00. The demand here has been small and the high shipment figures having elicited little response, have evidently brought c. i. f. prices in Spain down.

Lycopodium—A few odd lots which have recently been imported from European holders, are offered here at \$4.00@4.50 a pound. This is cheaper than last week's price although supplies are still very scarce. (See Fine Chemical Market.)

Manna—Large flake manna is firmer and now held at 75c@80c a pound for spot goods owing to higher prices named for shipment. Small flake is easy and in light demand at 40c.

Nux Vomica—Prices for whole nux vomica buttons are higher this week. Spot holders' figures vary from 14c up to 15c with doubt as to whether the inside can actually be done. No more 13 1/2c buttons are offered. Small supplies and restricted shipments at high prices out of Calcutta are responsible for the stronger front here. As to quality and seller powder holds at 21c@22c a pound.

Balsams

With the exception of Canada and Oregon fir balsams, the tendency of prices is still downward under pressure of better offers. Peru balsam can be had on the spot as low as \$3.75 although most sellers are asking \$3.90 openly. Balsam tolu is easy at 85c a pound here. Copaiba is subject to shading at 60c a pound.

Barks

Buckthorn—No change in the openly named spot price of buckthorn bark is noted. Holders here continue to quote 34c@35c a pound. For shipment 15c is named in Hamburg for c. i. f. New York bark although lower than this has been reported.

Elm—Prices show variation as to seller. For selected bark in bundles all the way from 65c a pound up to 80c is heard here. Grinding bark ranges from 50c to 60c. Supplies are still reported restricted.

Simaruba—Although no change in price following the reduction last week has been noted, simaruba is easy at 35c and intimations indicate that this figure could be shaded considerably on firm business owing to the cheaper replacement cost.

Wahoo—Bark of the root is still very scarce and firmly held at 85c@90c a pound. Dealers predict a famine in this product. Bark of the tree is steady at 40c a pound.

Berries

Cocculus Indicus are offered down to 22c a pound for spot berries although some houses are holding firmly to their 25c level. Juniper berries are selling freely at 4 1/2c@5c a pound for spot goods with 4c possible for a large quantity. Cubebs show no variation.

Flowers

Arnica—The general position of the flowers is easier with sellers offering good quality material around 22c@23c a pound. Some sellers maintain 25c claiming that lower prices are not compatible with replacement costs. Dark flowers of mediocre quality can be had around 20c.

Chamomiles—Genuine Hungarian chamomiles are lower and now held at 37c@38c a pound on the spot.

The so-called Hungarian style are quoted at 35c@36c a pound. Germans hold at 40c while the Roman are easy at 16c@18c a pound. The tendency of the Hungarian flowers is to ease off under pressure of new offers.

Elder—Supplies are better and holdings in the country reported large. Spot prices, however, still hold at 70c a pound.

Insect—The larger offerings of flowers are responsible for a lower price for the pure 100 per cent powder which is now named openly at 70c a pound and probably subject to shading on large lot business.

Linden—Linden with leaves is slightly lower here and held now at 28c a pound inside. Offerings show improvement. Without leaves the flowers are firm at 45c a pound.

Saffron—American safflower is selling from 90c up to \$1.00 a pound as to seller and still very scarce here. Spanish is unchanged and quiet, prices apparently having solidified at \$14.00 a pound.

Gums

Curacao Aloes are lower in price on the spot owing to improved offerings in the face of a lessened demand. Spot goods in cases are now available at 9c a pound here although some sellers ask 9½c. Asafetida is firm at \$3.30@3.40 for lump and \$4.50 for powdered. Sumatra benzoin is easier at 30c. Shellac is lower on a basis of \$1.05 a pound for T. N.

Leaves and Herbs

Buchu—The situation shows no change with little or nothing offering on the spot. Small jobbing lots are changing hands at \$3.75, \$3.85 and \$4.00 a pound according to seller and quantity. A shipment of a few bales has just arrived in this market and is being offered at \$3.60 a pound if and when released. The future does not look at all promising when the spot supplies of buchu are considered in connection with stocks in Cape Town.

Damiana—Damiana herb is slightly higher owing to a somewhat depleted condition of supplies. Spot goods are held at 15c@17c a pound.

Sage—Greek sage is the most active. Spot goods are held at 12c a pound here while offers of material afloat are being made at 11½c. Spanish is easy at 8½c @9c, possibly lower on firm business. Good grade Dalmatian can be had at 20c.

Roots

Blood—Prices are unchanged at 26c@28c a pound for spot root as to seller. The country still tries to convey the impression that 30c is the shipment price but it is still possible to buy well under the spot figure.

Doggrass—A sharp cut in the price has brought spot figures for genuine doggrass down to 40c@45c a pound. The sharply lower replacement cost is responsible for this break. Cut Bermuda is unchanged at 29c@30c.

Ipecac—The position of the root is lower in London but on the spot \$3.25 appears best for both Rio and Cartagena.

Jalap—There is no change in the position of jalap, 45c up to 60c a pound being asked for spot U. S. P. goods as to test.

Mandrake—The root is still weak under the selling pressure of large offers from various sources. On the spot 18c a pound is openly named as best but this probably could be shaded. For shipment around 13c@14c is current.

Rhubarb—Spot prices are unchanged at 75c@80c a pound for spot whole root and 85c@90c for powdered. The shipment position is held firmly around 60c a pound c. i. f. by China shippers.

Senega—Attempts at artificial stimulation have clouded the market situation. Spot prices are heard from \$1.00, which is doubted, up to \$1.20. About \$1.10 is about the average spot figure. For shipment, it is intimated that 90c can still be done but \$1.00 is the best actually heard.

Seeds

Caraway—African caraway seed is lower at 9½c. Dutch is easy at 7½c@8c a pound.

Celery—Prices are still lower for spot goods at 19c @19½c a pound.

Poppy—Blue Indian is down to 18c a pound. Dutch is easy at 22c.

CAMPHOR PRODUCTION IN FOOCHOW

Stocks of camphor in the hands of local Foochow dealers in June were estimated at 80,000 pounds and of camphor oil at 40,000 pounds, while in the hands of the Government Camphor Bureau there were about 27,000 pounds. The current market price in Foochow for camphor was 98 taels (\$98 at prevailing exchange rate) for 133 pounds, and for oil 40 taels (\$40) per 133 pounds. These prices are unusually low. About a year ago camphor was quoted at 200 to 220 taels. (At that time the tael was worth nearly \$1.50 U. S. currency, so that the price of camphor was between \$300 and \$330 per 133 lbs.) The causes of the present low prices seem to be three—governmental restrictions on production and distillation, lack of demand from Hongkong, and a general slackening of business owing to difficulties of production and transportation.

There are 12 camphor distilleries in Foochow. Each distillery produces on an average of 325 pounds of camphor a day.

The various districts producing camphor have each an official camphor bureau under the control of the Provincial Commissioner of Industry. Each bureau has the authority to collect within the district it covers certain taxes and to buy camphor trees and distill camphor. In American currency the tax is approximately \$6 on every 133 pounds of camphor in transit. The taxes collected and the camphor produced are sent to another Government bureau called the Fukien Government Camphor Industry, Transportation, and Tax Collection Office. Its duties are to take in and turn over to the provincial government the taxes remitted by the various district bureaus and to take in and market the camphor received.

There is still a third bureau which has authority to buy camphor oil and distill it into camphor, marketing its product independently.

Private producers must take out licenses and agree to pay the taxes hereinbefore mentioned. There is also a license fee of \$2 local currency per month per vat.

Foreigners wishing to go or send into the interior to purchase camphor under what is known as the "transit pass" system, permitted by treaty, may still do so. Under this system the foreign exporter may bring the native product to the seaboard and export it to a foreign country by paying the regular 5 per cent export duty plus a surtax of half the export duty. The foreigner may purchase either from the private producers or from the Government bureau. The effect of the Government bureau system is to tax the product just the same, because the foreigner may not operate his own distillery in the interior, and Government taxes are imposed on the distillery and its product before the foreigner purchases the camphor.

Chairman W. B. Colver of the Federal Trade Commission has notified President Wilson that he does not wish his name considered for reappointment to the commission at the expiration of his term on Sept. 25. In his letter to the President, Mr. Colver said he desired to engage in private business.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Page 510

NO IMPROVEMENT IN DULL MARKET

Volume of Business Remains Small Under Holiday Influence—Sharp Cut in Oil Wormseed—Price of Cassia Oil Reduced Owing to Heavy Importations—Further Drop in Orange

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Oil Neroli, Petale, \$100 lb.	
Bigarade, \$75 lb.	
Declined	
Oil Cade, 5c lb.	Oil Citronella, Ceylon, 2½c lb.
Oil Cassia, Tech., 10c lb.	Oil Sandalwood, W. I., 25c lb.
Lead Free, 10c lb.	Oil Spearmint, 25c lb.
U. S. P., 15c lb.	Oil Thyme, White, 5c lb.
Oil Cinnamon Leaf, 25c lb.	Oil Wormseed, 50c lb.
Oil Orange, Sicilian, 50c lb.	Oleoresin Malefern, 50c lb.
West Indian, 50c lb.	Musk Xylene, 50c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	\$6.00	\$6.00	\$6.00	\$4.75
Oil Citronella, Ceylon	.62½	.65	.65	.46
Oil Cloves	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.90
Oil Lavender Flowers	9.00	9.00	9.00	7.25
Oil Lemon	1.35	1.25	1.40	1.20
Oil Peppermint, Natural	6.50	6.50	6.75	6.50
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.00
Oil Sassafras, Artif.	.70	.70	.70	.57
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25
Coumarin	6.50	6.50	6.50	7.00
Methyl Salicylate	.80	.80	.80	.55
Vanillin	.90	.90	.95	.76
Average	3.92	3.92	3.95	1.67

As yet the increased business which was predicted for the beginning of the present month, has not materialized. There is no apparent improvement in the market, the three day holiday here having evidently smothered the spark of activity which remained. The volume of business has become extremely small, buyers of essential oils apparently not doing any purchasing worth mentioning since the last report. The summer season is now over and the tight money situation is the only thing which will continue to restrict business, especially in view of the admitted shortage of raw materials in consumers' hands. Financial conditions must improve, however, before business is likely to grow better.

With new crop goods offered at sharp concessions for shipment, spot oil of wormseed has taken a drop this week. Large importations of oils of cassia and anise have come in from the Orient and both are easier, the former openly quoted lower. The price of oil of cinnamon leaf has been reduced. Peppermint is uncertain awaiting new crop prices while spearmint is offered in producing centers at close to spot figures. Genuine Neroli of high grades is again higher and very scarce. West Indian sandalwood is easier but the Mysore product is firm. Both lemon and orange oils are quoted lower for shipment. Spot orange is weak and lower.

Essential Oils

Oil Almond—According to brand and seller, prices for genuine bitter almond oil vary from \$8.50 up to \$9.50 for the U. S. P. For the free from prussic acid as low as \$8.50 can actually be done while up to \$10.00 is named. Pressed oil (sweet) is held at 70c a pound while apricot kernel oil is still 45c without change.

Oil Anise—Imports of anise oil continue heavy and although demand is light and prices are under more or

less pressure due to the general financial depression, supplies are in the hands of strong holders as a general thing and quotations well maintained. As it is, anise oil prices are on a par with pre-war levels to-day. Spot goods are held at 90c a pound for the technical while U. S. P. is quoted at \$1.00. The shipment position is firmer at 80c c. i. f. as compared with 70c a week or so ago.

Oil Bergamot—As far as can be determined there has been no alteration in the position of oil of bergamot. Spot goods are easy at \$6.00 with demand at a minimum. Some holders are asking \$6.25 and \$6.50. For shipment about \$5.25 c. i. f. is representative of current offers.

Oil Cade—Oil of cade is slightly easier with spot goods now held at 90c a pound on open quotation.

Oil Camphor—Japanese white oil is unchanged and reported subject to shading under present quoted prices, 55c@60c a pound for spot goods.

Oil Caraway—The position of the oil or the seed is unchanged. Both are weak and subject to shading on firm business. For the oil the best figure heard here is still \$3.25 although a more generally asked price is \$3.50 a pound. Dutch seed holds at the low price of 7½c and shows little prospect of strength.

Oil Cassia—Importations of oil of cassia have been heavy of late and prices as a consequence have been under strong selling pressure which, in the face of an absent demand, has forced them downward. Another cut has been made in all cassia quotations this week bringing the technical oil to \$1.50@\$1.55 and the lead free to \$1.60@\$1.65. U. S. P. oil has dropped to \$2.00 although still named at \$2.10 by some houses here. The shipment price as far as can be determined still holds around \$1.20 c. i. f.

Oil Cedar Leaf—Demand is for routine lots only although prices hold firm without change at \$1.60@\$1.65 a pound for spot goods.

Oil Cedar Wood—For oil in drums the best price appears to be 60c a pound. One house intimated that 57½c could be done but they are quoting 65c as best for their goods. Cans hold around 65c@70c a pound spot. Supplies are small but the limited demand has permitted an easier tendency.

Oil Cinnamon—A reduction has been made in the price of oil of cinnamon leaf and spot goods are now available here at \$2.25 a pound. Some holders are still asking \$2.50 reports indicate. For genuine heavy Ceylon cinnamon oil, \$26.00 is quoted.

Oil Citronella—Ceylon citronella is still named at 65c a pound for spot oil in drums in some quarters but it is possible to do 62½c. Cans are quoted from 70c up to 75c as to seller and quantity. Demand is light but the downward movement of quotations has apparently ceased with goods in strong hands.

Oil Cloves—With the stiffer position of the raw material, some dealers are inclined to advance their ideas as to price. However, it is still possible to do \$2.35 a pound here although many sellers quote \$2.45 and \$2.50 for their goods.

Oil Coriander—Holds unchanged at \$35.00 a pound for spot goods, is the report for coriander oil, following the cut of \$2.50 last week.

Oil Erigeron—Spot erigeron shows no change from

the level of \$6.75@7.00 a pound. For shipment, new crop goods are reported quoted at \$5.25 c. i. f.

Oil Eucalyptus—Prices hold firm without change in spite of the small demand at this time. Sellers are asking 65c a pound for cases and are apparently strong enough to refuse to shade this figure.

Oil Lavender Flowers—Offerings are still available here at formerly quoted prices without change, the general level reaching from \$8.00 all the way up to \$10.00 a pound as to quantity and seller. Spike oil is quiet and steady at \$2.75 for Spanish and \$3.00 for French.

Oil Lemon—The same weak situation in oil of lemon is noted here. Demand is extremely small and owing to the quantity of oil available, competition is keen. For spot goods, \$1.25 a pound appears to represent this market. Reports indicate that new crop lemon oil is offered at \$1.00 c. i. f. for shipment.

Oil Lemongrass—There is practically no demand for spot material at \$3.25 a pound when shipment goods are soon expected to arrive and be available in the neighborhood of \$2.50 or possibly less.

Oil Limes—Distilled oil is easy but unchanged at \$1.65 a pound for spot goods. Pressed oil is scarce at \$7.25 although there is no demand.

Oil Neroli—Owing to the short crop this season, offers of good quality neroli are scarce in this market. One leading house has advanced the prices to a basis of \$340@400 a pound. From this figure all the way down to \$100.00@110.00 according to degree of adulteration, is quoted here.

Oil Orange—Losses are being taken right and left in orange oil. The fall in price caught some holders in a rather weak position. On the spot the best prices which are openly named are \$7.50 a pound for Sicilian and \$7.00 for West Indian sweet oil. For cash, weak sellers are letting go well under these figures, reports indicate. For new crop offers for shipment, it is understood that as low as \$3.00 a pound has been named for genuine Sicilian oil.

Oil Peppermint—On this market sellers are still quoting the same prices for spot goods as far as openly named figures go. For natural oil, \$6.50 is the price while the U. S. P. is held at \$7.50 a pound. Intimations indicate that to move the goods, some holders are cutting these prices sharply.

Oil Sandalwood—The price of the West Indian oil of sandalwood is easier at \$5.50@6.00 a pound for spot goods. The East Indian holds firm at \$11.25 in most quarters, with \$11.00 announced by one broker and \$12.25 topping the list as a firm quotation by one house.

Oil Spearmint—Little or no demand exists for spot oil of spearmint. Prices are easier at \$9.00@9.25 as to seller. For shipment, it is reported that \$8.00 a pound is quoted by some Middle West producers.

Oil Wormseed—The price of spot oil of wormseed has been reduced by sellers here. It is now possible to buy on the spot at \$9.00 a pound. The lower prices for spot goods developed as a result of sharply lower offers for shipment in about thirty days at \$5.00@6.00 according to reports in the trade.

Oil Wormwood—Little or nothing is available. One holder who has the goods quotes firmly at \$18.50 a pound. Another seller names \$14.00 but whether he can fill at this price is a question.

Joseph Mathias, president of James B. Horner, Inc., manufacturers of essential oils, etc., has returned from a fishing trip in Canada.

NEW RECORDS IN SUGAR

New records were made in the sugar transactions of the United States with other countries during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, receipts from foreign countries and non-contiguous American territories amounting to 9,485,727,637 pounds and shipments thereto aggregating 1,458,680,026 pounds, according to the Division of Statistics, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Furthermore, although the uneven distribution of available supplies of sugar in the United States (due in part to the transportation situation) led to high retail prices in many localities, it seemingly did not restrict the total consumption, for the average per capita consumption in continental United States for the fiscal year just ended likewise established a new record—90.6 pounds.

Cuba was the chief source of supply in 1920. The imports from that country of 6,905,709,612 pounds broke the former high record of 5,488,711,032 pounds in 1919.

Other notable imports of sugar during the fiscal year just ended include 24,871,325 pounds from Canada, 27,481,913 pounds from Hongkong, 9,124,429 pounds from British East Africa, and 35,722,787 pounds from European countries.

The production of cane sugar in continental United States for the year 1919-20 is estimated at 241,998,400 pounds and of beet sugar at 1,452,902,000 pounds.

A new development in the sugar trade is the recent importation of beet sugar, 14,270,114 pounds, valued at \$2,435,110, reaching the United States from foreign countries since January, 1920.

The Bureau of Crop Estimates has reported an area of 533,500 acres under sugar cane (no estimate of yield yet available); and of 978,500 acres in sugar beets, with an estimated production of beet sugar of 2,004,000,000 pounds for the crop of 1920-21. Willett & Gray's estimate of the cane-sugar production is 241,998,400 pounds.

CANADA'S OUTPUT OF BAKING POWDER

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, Sept. 6.—Canada's baking powder and flavoring extract industry has an annual output worth over \$3,000,000 at the factory, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from Consul General Foster at Ottawa.

The report was based on an investigation of 24 establishments, of which 11 were in the Province of Quebec, 10 in Ontario, 2 in Nova Scotia, and 1 in Manitoba.

The total capital invested in the industry for the whole of Canada is \$2,259,753.

The quantity and selling value at the factory of the various products made during the year are itemized in the table below:

Classes of products	Quantity	Sell'g value at factory
Baking powder, lbs.	4,235,001	\$ 942,874
Coffee, lbs.	932,457	199,852
Spices, lbs.	95,927	41,240
Cocoa and chocolate, lbs.	8,000	2,160
Flavoring extracts and essences, doz.	204,692	310,242
Jelly powders, cases	17,965	82,256
Yeast cakes, cases	332,333	430,270
Lye, cases	27,915	180,513
Pickles, gallons.	33,548	71,022
Fruit oils, gallons	8,955	33,731
Caustic soda, lbs.	488,025	38,007
All other products		821,539
Total		\$3,153,706

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Page 518

STRIKES UPSET LONDON MARKET

Aloin, Ergot, Eucalyptus Oil, Coriander Seed and Foenugreek Higher—Lower Prices for Hexamine, Menthol, Quicksilver, Mercurials, Resorcin and Vermilion—Thymol Firmer

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Sept. 7.—Owing to numerous strike disputes in progress in the chemical and drug industry and the coal strike, the markets are irregular and prices uncertain. Higher prices are asked for aloin, ergot, eucalyptus oil, coriander seed, and foenugreek seed.

Lycopodium and thymol are firmer. There is an easier tone in citric acid, phenacetin, salol, star anise oil, sulphonal and tartaric acid.

Lower quotations are reported on farina, hexamine, menthol, mercurials, quicksilver, resorcin, and vermilion.

London, Aug. 28 (By Mail)—The drug and chemical markets continue quiet in tone and although there are a goodly number of products which have improved somewhat in price, buyers are not plentiful, and the explanation must be put down to fluctuations in exchange and the lessening of stocks abroad. A good many of the offers now being received from the Continent and more particularly from Germany are quite above the level of prices in London markets.

Aconite root, Japanese, is higher at 82s per cwt.

Bromides are somewhat easier; ammonium, 3s per lb.; potassium, 2s 4d to 2s 6d per lb.; sodium, 3s to 3s 3d per lb.

Atropine sulph. is lower at 45s per oz.

Acid benzoic is 3s 6d to 3s 9d per lb.

Bismuth is firm. Carbonate, 1 cwt., 16s 3d per lb.; subnitrate, 1 cwt., 14s 6d per lb.

Camphor, Japanese, 2½ lb. slabs, higher at 7s per lb.

Camphor oil, white—Cases 175s to 180s per cwt.

Carbolic acid, crude, is lower at 3s 9d per gallon; 39 per cent crystals, 1s 2d to 1s 3d per lb. f. o. b.

Chloral hydrate is a trifle lower at 7s 3d per lb., duty paid.

Citric acid is lower at 4s 7d per lb.

Tartaric acid is 3s 2d per lb.

Cream of tartar is lower at 270s-280s per cwt.

Ergot, Spanish—There is a great divergence in the offers being received of new crop Spanish and Portuguese. Several arrivals have taken place recently from both these sources, and the market is consequently relieved. Spot sales are reported at 18s per lb., whereas mail offers for forward shipment vary from 15s to 21s, and Hamburg quotes 16s 3d per lb. c. i. f.

Foenugreek seed is higher at 14s per cwt.

Ipecac is lower. Cartagena, 16s per lb.; Rio, 17s per lb.

Lycopodium is lower at 14s per lb.

Menthol, Kobe, is 37s per lb., being higher.

Mint oil, Kobe, is higher at 6s 6d per lb.

Nux vomica still remains scarce. Calcutta is 85s per cwt. Small samples of cochineal are offered at 75s to 80s per cwt.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling).....	\$4.866	\$3.54
France (franc).....	.193	.068
Italy (lira).....	.193	.044
Germany (mark).....	.238	.019
Japan (yen).....	.499	.511
Spain (peseta).....	.193	.149
Holland (guilder).....	.402	.311
Belgium (franc).....	.193	.073
Switzerland (franc).....	.193	.164
Norway (crown).....	.268	.141
Sweden (crown).....	.263	.201
Denmark (crown).....	.263	.141
Argentina (peso).....	.424	.373
Brazil (milreis).....	.279	.185
China (Silver dollar—Hongkong).....	.789	.763
(Tael—Shanghai, silver).....	1.083	1.070
(Tael—Peking, silver).....	1.156	1.280
Russia (ruble).....	.515	.015

Phenacetin is lower at 14s 6d per lb.

Phenazone is easier at 17s per lb.

Platinum has again advanced to £30 to £31 per ounce on speculative inquiries. This advance would appear unwarranted, as there are still supplies coming out from Government stocks. There is also a disinclination on the part of refiners to make offers for second-hand or old metal, and are sellers only. So soon as old stocks are cleared off, however, a considerable advance may be confidently looked for.

Sulphonal is lower at 45s to 46s per lb.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL IN CANADA

Toronto, Canada, Sept. 6.—In accordance with legislation passed at the last session of the Canadian Parliament the manufacture and supply of denatured alcohol hitherto carried on by the Department of Customs and Inland Revenue, has been placed in the hands of licensed distillers. There has been a shortage in the quantity of denatured alcohol available for industrial requirements, as it has only been produced at Ottawa and was sold at an advance of 15% on the cost of manufacture. Under the present arrangement the manufacture will be completed on the distillery premises, under the control of the Inland Revenue Department so as to insure the quality of the alcohol, but the price will be set by competition in the open market.

Manufacturers may make shipments only to holders of permits to possess and use grade No. 1, consisting of 80% ethyl alcohol and 20% methyl alcohol, or grade No. 1 benzine, consisting of 90% ethyl alcohol, 9% methyl alcohol and 1% commercial benzine.

The importance to Canadian industries of supplies of denatured alcohol is shown by the fact that last year the Inland Revenue Department manufactured 643,700 gallons of proof ethyl alcohol, as compared with 319,800 gallons during the preceding year. A board will be created consisting of members of the Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research and officials of the Inland Revenue Department to consider the authorization of new formulas for the production of cheaper classes of denatured alcohol for industrial purposes.

The new Argentine tariff makes important changes in rates affecting a large number of commodities imported from the United States. The most important phase of the new law is a section which increases by 20 per cent the old official valuations of appraisements. This has the effect of making heavy horizontal increases in duties, although the rates are unchanged. It does not apply to goods on which there is a specific duty.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

33474.—An importing firm in Austria is in need of raw materials for use in the lead industry, such as acetic acid and heavy spar.

33477.—A merchant in Poland desires to purchase chemicals for technical purposes, in consignments of about 10 tons of each chemical. The yearly requirement of certain products will be from 100 to 200 tons. A list of the chemicals desired may be had upon application for this opportunity number. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Danzig. Cash will be paid for small quantities; larger quantities, upon receipt of products, through bank in Poland. Reference.

33482.—A merchant in Italy desires to secure an agency for the sale of food preserves, patent medicines, chemicals. Payment to be cash or confirmed credit. Correspondence may be in English. References.

33483.—A commercial representative in Canada desires to secure an agency for the sale of supplies for paper making, such as sulphur, alum, china clay, talc, resin, soda ash, dextrine, glue and fourdrinier wires.

33484.—Paper manufacturers in Austria desire to purchase 40 to 150 tons of sulphur and charcoal, in quantities of 100 metric tons per month, cellulose, and lubricating oils.

33497.—A paint manufacturing firm in Italy desires to purchase and secure an agency for base colors, pigment, oils, varnishes, enamels, marine paint, and mixed paint. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Italian port. Payment to be made against documents. Correspondence should be in Italian. References.

33501.—A merchant company in Switzerland desires to secure the agency for the sale of chemicals and pharmaceutical products. Correspondence may be in English. References.

33532.—An agency is desired by a merchant in Denmark for the sale of heavy chemicals, drugs, pharmaceutical products, resin, etc. Quotations should be given c. i. f. European ports. Payments will be made by cash against documents or credit opened in New York. References.

33537.—An agency is desired by a brokerage firm in France for the sale of vegetable oils, soap, and animal fats of all kinds. Correspondence may be in English. References.

RESTORATION OF OLD TARIFF IN TURKEY

A cabled report from the American high commissioner at Constantinople dated August 19 says that the customs officials have been notified that the import duties will return to 11 per cent ad valorem three months after the signature of the Turkish treaty.

The rate of 11 per cent ad valorem was applied to practically all imports into Turkey prior to the outbreak of the war. With the abrogation of the capitulations at the outbreak of the war, the duty was raised on October 1, 1914, to 15 per cent ad valorem. On June 2, 1915, a provisional increase to 30 per cent ad valorem took effect, and in September, 1916, it was replaced by a comprehensive specific tariff, which has not been recognized by the allied and associated Governments.

SHIP TO ADVERTISE JAPANESE GOODS

"International Floating Trade Exposition" is Name Given To Steamer "Egypt" Which Will Tour World Exhibiting and Selling Japanese Products

A recent communication from Tokyo describes the novel scheme which will be used in exhibiting Japanese goods to prospective buyers all over the world. The steamer "Egypt" of 10,500 tons has apparently just left Yokohama on a tour which will last close on to a year loaded with exhibits of Japanese manufacturers and traveling under the name of the "International Floating Trade Exposition." The officials of the exposition are Count Joshii and Viscount Tajiro, Mayor of Tokyo, both of whom act as advisors; Dr. Elgoro Kanassugi, president; Viscount Iwaki, vice-president, and Messrs. S. Tsutsumi, Y. Salto and S. Kojima, directors. All applications for exhibits and trade investigators to accompany the steamer were closed the end of July.

In describing the object and method of the pilgrimage around the world of the trade ship, one of the directors of the enterprise made the following statement:

"The exposition has been planned with the object of introducing our products to other nations and thus to stimulate our trade with the peoples of the world. The trip will cover tens of thousands of miles, touching all important ports of the world, and will last more than eleven months. Contracts for the sale of goods and also immediate sale will be executed on the ship. The exhibits are classified into ordinary exhibits, special exhibits, sample exhibits and advertising exhibits. Of these ordinary exhibits alone are immediately sold. The rate for ordinary exhibits is 500 yen a month for each section, and that for special exhibits from 800 to 1,450 yen per section.

"The rate for advertising exhibits is about 100 yen. Besides a full load of artistic Nippon goods the exposition, that is, the steamer, carries with it many prominent business men desirous at once of viewing the world and cultivating the trade field abroad. On the steamer a wireless station has been erected and exchange and trade reports are to be given to those on board."

SCANDINAVIAN MERCHANTS OVER-STOCKED

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Sept. 6.—Commercial Attache Norman L. Anderson, who has just returned to the United States from Copenhagen, explains the present unfavorable conditions in the Scandinavian countries by the fact that during the war, and before an embargo was placed by the allies, these countries made a great fortune by selling to Germany and Russia. This practically depleted their supplies but gave them large financial resources. Therefore, as soon as the armistice was signed they purchased large quantities of goods to replace those exported, in the hope that they would again be able to do business with Germany and Russia. However, they could not foresee the economic conditions which would exist in Germany nor the jumbled affairs of the Russian government. In other words, the Scandinavian countries now find their shelves overloaded with materials which they are unable to dispose of.

There are very few trees in British Columbia which contain a sufficient amount of pitch to warrant the necessary expense of felling and transporting the timber to a mill for the extraction of the turpentine, according to a report on this subject just received by the Department of Commerce. Several attempts of this kind have resulted in financial loss.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

NOTICE—Prices quoted are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages. A price range (two sets of figures, 16-19) indicates prices for different quantities or that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices, all of which are included within the range.

All quotations are on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces and American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers, the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)—1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon—233 Imperial Gallons
1 American Gallon—3.79 liters
1 Liter—264 American Gallons
1 American Gallon (H ₂ O) weighs 8.35 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois) weighs .454 kilogram
1 Kilogram weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

Fine Chemicals

Acetanilid, C.P., bbl. blk..lb.	.52	— .60
Acetphenetidin	2.25	— 2.40
Adeps Lanac, See Lanolin		
Alcohol 100 proof U.S.P....gal.	5.10	— 5.15
Cologne Spirit, 100 proof..gal.	5.25	— 5.40
Second Hands, U.S.P....gal.	6.50	— 7.00
For Export, U.S.P....gal.	.95	— .98
Wood ref., 95 p.c....gal.	3.25	— 3.30
97 p.c. ....gal.	3.35	— 3.40
Pure ....gal.	3.25	— 3.75
Denatured, 180 proof....gal.	4.40	— 4.50
188 proof ....gal.	1.10	— 1.11
Second Hands ....gal.	1.12	— 1.13
Aloln, U. S. P., powd....lb.	.95	— .98
Aloln, U. S. P., powd....lb.	1.03	— 1.05
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst..lb.	.45	— .50
Benzate, cryst., U.S.P....lb.	—	— 4.00
Bichromate, C. P....lb.	.95	— 1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk....lb.	.70	— .71
Carb.Dom. U.S.P.kegs, powd..lb.	.17	— .18
Chloride, U.S.P....lb.	.25	— .26
Hypophosphite	1.85	— 1.90
Ichthyolate (as to brand)..lb.	1.50	— 7.20
Iodide	—	— 4.65
Oxalate, Pure ....lb.	1.05	— 1.06
Persulfate .....	.95	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic) .....	.50	— .60
Salicylate, U.S.P....lb.	.95	— 1.60
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums.gal.	4.75	— 5.00
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. buter of Antimony) .....	.17	— .18
Needle powder .....	.08	— .09
Antipyrine, bulk	4.00	— 4.50
Apomorphine Hydrochlorid..oz.	—	— 23.80
Arecoline Hydrobromide ..oz.	27.00	— 27.50
Argols, red .....	.08	— .10
Arsenic red, See Heavy Chemicals		
White, See Heavy Chemicals		
Araconic Iodide, U.S.P....lb.	—	— 4.85
Aspirin .....	.85	— .92
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz.v.oz.	18.00	— 19.50
Sulfate, U.S.P., 1-oz.v.oz.	11.50	— 13.00
Barbital	—	— 2.25
Barium Carb. prec., pure..lb.	.28	— .29
Dioxide .....	.25	— .27 1/2
Iodide	—	— 5.15
Nitrate .....	.12	— .15 1/2
Bay Rum	—	— 2.60
Denatured Salicy. Acid..gal.	—	— 3.65
Denatured, Quinine	—	— 3.85
Benzaldehyde (See Aromatic Chemicals)		
Benzonaphthol	4.25	— 4.50

Berberine Hdcbl. ....lb.	—	— 34.00
Acid Sulfate	—	— 31.00
Neutral sulfate	—	— 35.00
Bismuth Metallic	—	— 2.77
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P....lb.	—	— 5.80
Citrate, U.S.P....lb.	—	— 3.10
Oxychloride	—	— 3.30
Salicylate	—	— 2.45
Sulfbenzoate	—	— 3.90
Subcarbonate, U.S.P....lb.	—	— 3.10
For X-ray Diagnosis..lb.	—	— 3.65
Subgallate	—	— 2.85
Subiodide	—	— 4.95
Subnitrate	—	— 2.85
Subsalicylate	—	— 3.00
Tannate	—	— 3.60
Borax, in bbls, crystals..lb.	.09 1/2	— 10
Crystals U.S.P., Kegs..lb.	.09 1/2	— 10
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.		
Bromine, purified	—	— .85
Bromoforn	—	— 3.25
Cadmium Bromide, crystals..lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Iodide	—	— 4.20
Metal sticks	1.40	— 1.45
Caffeine alkaloid, bulk....lb.	7.75	— 8.00
Second Hands	7.75	— 8.00
Hydrobromide	8.00	— 8.25
Citrate, U.S.P....lb.	6.10	— 6.25
Phosphate	10.00	— 10.25
Calcium Glycero-phosphate..lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphites .....	.90	— .92
Iodide	—	— 4.00
Phosphate, Precip. ....lb.	.18	— .19
Sulfocarbonate .....	.70	— .75
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.bk.lb.	—	— 1.40
16's in 1-lb. carton....lb.	—	— 1.45
24's in 1-lb. carton....lb.	—	— 1.47 1/2
32's in 1-lb. carton....lb.	—	— 1.49
Japan refined, 2 1/2 lb. slabs.lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Crude, Chinese .....	.75	— .80
Monobromated, bulk	3.50	— 3.55
Caramel	—	— .91
Carmine, No. 40	5.70	— 5.80
Casein, C.P....lb.	—	— .35
Technical .....	.15	— .16
Castor Oil, AA bbls....lb.	.16	— .17
Cerium Oxalate .....	.90	— .92
Chalk, Precip., light....lb.	.04 1/2	— .05
Heavy .....	.04	— .04 1/2
Drop	—	— .03 1/2
Charcoal, Willow, Powd..lb.	.08 1/2	— .06
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P., crystals, 25 lb. jars, 100 lb. lots..lb.	—	— 1.06
Chloroform, U.S.P....lb.	.38	— .40
Cinchonidin, Alk., crystals..oz.	—	— 1.45
Sulfate .....	.90	— 1.00
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals..oz.	—	— .74
Sulfate	—	— .45
Cocaine, Hydrochl., Cryst..oz.	—	— 10.50
Gran., Powd. ....oz.	—	— 10.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk....lb.	.35	— .37
Fingers, cases .....	.45	— .48
Codeine, Alk., 25 oz. lots..oz.	—	— 11.40
Hydrobromide	—	— 9.10
Nitrate	—	— 10.20
Phosphate	—	— 8.60
Sulfate	—	— 9.10
Cod Liver Oil Newf'd....bbl.	61.00	— 65.00
Norwegian	64.00	— 65.00
Colloid, U.S.P....lb.	.30	— .31
Corn Syrup	—	— .06 1/2
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury		
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals		
Cream of Tartar, cryst.U.S.P.lb.	.52	— .56
Powdered, 95 p.c....lb.	.52	— .56
Cresosote, U.S.P....lb.	.70	— .72
Carbonate	3.00	— 3.25
Cresol, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.		
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.		
Dover's Powder, U.S.P....lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials..ea.	—	— 2.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P....oz.	—	— 30.00
15 gr. vials	—	— 1.35
Epsom Salt, see Mag. Sulfate		
Eserine Sulfate	41.00	— 42.50
Ether, U.S.P., Conc. bulk....lb.	—	— .24
Washed, bulk	—	— .40
Nitrous, conc. ....lb.	—	— 1.10
U.S.P., 1880, bulk	—	— .47
Anaesthesia, bulk	—	— .28
Ethyl Acetate, pure....gal.	—	— 1.05
Iodide	—	— 5.30
Ethyl Methyl Ketone	32 1/2	— 23
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals		
Formaldehyde	—	— .40
Second Hands .....	.44	— .46
Gelatin, silver	2.00	— 1.25
*Nominal		

Glycerin	—	— 28 1/2
C. P. drums, bbls. extra..lb.	—	— 30 1/2
Cans	26 1/2	— 27
Dynamite, drums incl....lb.	.19	— .19 1/2
Saponification, loose .....	.18	— .18 1/2
Soap Lye, loose	6.00	— 6.50
Gualacol, liquid	6.50	— 7.00
Carbonate	—	— 3.50
Haarlem Oil, dom....gross	—	— 5.50
Imported	2.00	— 2.25
Hexamethylenetetramine..lb.	—	— 26.50
Hydrastine, Alkaloid	—	— 26.50
Hydrochloride	—	— 26.50
Sulfate	—	— 26.50
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots		
4-oz. bottles	9.25	— 9.50
8-oz. bottles	14.25	— 14.50
12-oz. bottles	19.50	— 19.75
16-oz. bottles	23.25	— 23.50
Hydroquinone, bulk	2.25	— 2.35
Hyocine Hydrobromide	70.00	— 75.00
Hyocyanine Alkaloid	48.00	— 50.00
Sulfate	48.00	— 50.00
Ichthyol (See Ammonium Ichthyolate)		
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.		
Iodine, Resublimed	—	— 4.35
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk..lb.	—	— 5.35
Crystals	—	— 6.35
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII..lb.	—	— 1.22
and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P..lb.	—	— 1.07
Green scales, U.S.P....lb.	—	— 1.33
Chloride, cryst. (ferrie)..lb.	.12	— .13
Solution, U.S.P....lb.	.07	— .08
Iodide	—	— 3.90
Syrup, U.S.P., 1900....lb.	—	— .30
Phosphate, U.S.P....lb.	—	— 1.04
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P....lb.	—	— 1.09
Metallic, Reduced	—	— 1.10
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.lb.	.16	— .18
Anhydrous, cans .....	.25	— .26
Lead Iodide, U.S.P., VIII..lb.	—	— 3.05
Licorice, U.S.P., Mass....lb.	.35	— .36
Powdered .....	.70	— .72
Sticks .....	.50	— .52
Comp. Powder .....	.21	— .25
Lithium Carbonate	—	— 1.50
Citrate	—	— 4.00
Lycopodium Carb. U.S.P.bbls.	4.00	— 4.50
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P.bbls.	.18	— .20
Technical, bbls. ....lb.	.12 1/2	— .13
Glycerophosphate	—	— 4.35
Hypophosphite	1.65	— 1.70
Oxide, tins light....lb.	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	—	— 2.15
Salicylate	—	— .65
Sulfate-Eps. Salt, Tech.100 lbs.	3.35	— 3.50
Sulfate-Eps. U.S.P. 100 lbs.	3.75	— 4.25
Manganese Glycero-phos. lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII..lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Iodide	4.65	— 6.00
Sulfate, crystals .....	.20	— .22
Menthyl, Japanese	7.25	— 7.50
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb....ea.	—	— 75.00
Bisulfate	—	— .71
Blue Mass	—	— .73
Powdered	—	— .71
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c..lb.	—	— .96
50 p.c. ....lb.	—	— .56
Citric Ointment	—	— 1.46
Calomel, Amer. ....lb.	—	— 1.47
Corrosive Sublimate cryst..lb.	—	— 1.32
Powdered, Granular	—	— 3.72
Iodide, Green	—	— 3.82
Red	—	— 3.72
Yellow	—	— 1.60
Red Precipitate	—	— 1.70
Powdered	—	— 1.75
White Precipitate	—	— 1.80
Powdered	—	— .71
with chalk	—	— .71
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals		
Methylene Blue, medicinal..lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Milk, powdered .....	.15	— .16
Mineral Oil, white	1.00	— 2.00
Morphine, Act., 25oz....oz.	—	— 7.50
Hydrobromide	—	— 7.80
Hydrochloride	—	— 7.80
Sulfate	—	— 11.90
Diacyl. Alkaloid 10-oz....oz.	—	— 12.45
Diacyl. Hydcl. ....oz.	—	— 7.80
Ethyl Hydcl. ....oz.	—	— 8.50
Optim. cases, U.S.P....lb.	—	— 8.50
Granular	—	— 8.50
Powdered, U.S.P....lb.	—	— 1.50
Oxgal, pure U.S.P....lb.	3.00	— 3.40
Papain	3.10	— 3.40
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.gal.	—	— 1.90
Paraffinaldehyde32	— .33
Paris Green, kegs	—	— 3.50
Pepsin, Powd., U.S.P....lb.	3.00	— 3.50

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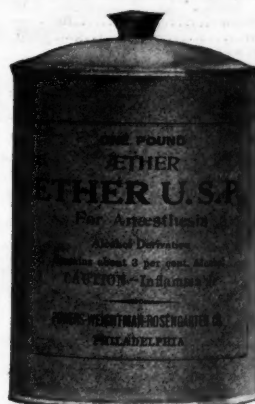
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Petroleum, light amber bbls. lb.	—	10 1/2
Cream White12	12 1/2
Lily White19	20
Snow White21	22
Phenolphthalein	1.65	1.70
Phosphorus, yellow .....	.35	.40
Red .....	.50	.60
Pilocarpine	—	9.50
Piperazine Hydrate	—	30.00
Podophyllin	9.00	10.00
Potassium acetate .....	.75	.80
Bicarbonate, U.S.P. ....	.32	.35
Bisulfate .....	.45	.60
C. P. ....	.75	.85
Bromate	1.00	1.10
Bromide Crystals, bulk....	.75	.76
Granulated .....	.70	.71
Second Hands .....	.60	.62
Carbonate, U.S.P. ....	.50	.53
Caustic, U.S.P. (by alcohol) lb.	—	1.25
Chlorate .....	.16 1/4	.17 1/4
Chromate, cryst. yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10.....	—	.75
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.	—	.76
Glycerophosphate, 75%	1.75	1.80
Guanicol Sulfate	6.50	7.00
Hypophosphite, bulk	1.78	1.80
Iodide, bulk	3.30	3.35
Lactophosphate	—	1.00
Permanganate, U.S.P. ....	.75	.80
Salicylate	1.60	1.65
Sulfate, C.P.	1.11	1.16
Tartrate, powdered	—	1.25
Procaine, oz. bottles	7.00	7.50
5 gr. bottles	1.50	1.60
Pyramidon	—	13.50
Pyridin	2.75	3.00
Quicksilver, See Mercury		
Quinine Sulf., 100-oz. tins. oz.	—	.90
1-oz. tins	—	.98
Second Hands, Java .....	.84	.85
Second Hands, Amer. ....	.85	.87
Bisulfate, 100-oz. tins. oz.	—	.90
Alkaloid	—	1.39
Acetate	—	1.29
Benzoate	—	1.29
Citrate	—	1.29
Dihydrochloride	—	1.29
Dibromide	—	5.00
Ethyl Carbonate	—	2.50
Hydrochloride	—	1.19
Hypophosphite	—	1.26
Phosphate	—	1.19
Salicylate	—	1.19
Tannate	—	1.19
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins. oz.	—	1.45
Sulfate, tins	—	1.00
Resorcinol, crystals, U.S.P. lb.	3.60	3.75
Technical	3.00	3.25
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bks. lb.	—	.59
Powdered, bbls.	—	.59
Rosewater, triple	—	1.25
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble. lb.	3.00	3.50
U.S.P., Insoluble	3.00	3.50
Salicin, bulk	—	10.00
Salel, U.S.P., bulk	—	.95
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	—	160.00
Powdered	—	160.00
Sedlitz Mixture, bbls.	—	.30 1/2
Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots. oz.	60 1/2	.61 1/2
Nucleinate .....	.66	.70
Protein	—	.45
Colloidal	—	2.00
Soap, Castile, white pure. lb.	.22	.35
Powd., U.S.P., bbls. ....	.38	.59
Conti's	—	15.00
Green, U.S.P. ....	.15	.16
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P. gran. lb.	.25	.26
Benzoate, gran., U.S.P. ....	.75	.80
Bicarb. U.S.P. powd. bbls. lb.	.02 1/2	.02 3/4
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk .....	.65	.66
Second Hands .....	.55	.60
Cacodylate	8.00	9.00
Caustic, U.S.P., See Sod. Hydroxide		
Chlorate, U.S.P., 10-lb. ....	.14	.15
Crystals, c.b. 10 Rev.	—	.19
Granular, c.b. 10	—	.19
Citrate, U.S.P. Cryst. VIII lb.	—	1.00
Granular, U.S.P. gran. IX lb.	—	1.24
Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals		
Glycerophosphate, crystals lb.	2.15	2.20
Hydroxide, U.S.P., 10-lb.	—	.22
can	—	1.00
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	—	1.05
Iodide, bulk	—	1.90
Oxalate	—	.38
Peroxide	—	.40
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	—	.13
Recryst.	—	.17
Dried	—	.40
Salicylate U.S.P. ....	.50	.60
Sulfate (Glauber's Salt) cwt.	2.05	2.50
Sparteine Sulfate .....	.275	.330

*Nominal

Strontian Brom. Cryst., blk. lb.	.68	.66
Carbonate, pure .....	.40	.41
Iodide, bulk	—	8.60
Nitrate, Kegs .....	.15	.16
Salicylate, U.S.P.	—	.65
Strychnine Alkd., cryst. oz.	—	1.95
Acetate	—	1.96
Hypophosphite	—	2.15
Hydrochloride	—	1.95
Nitrate	—	1.96
Sulfate, crystals, bulk. oz.	—	1.85
Sugar of Milk, Powder. lb.	.25	.26
Cartons, 1 lb.	—	.35
Sulfonal, 100-oz. lots.	—	.53
Sulfonethymethane, U.S.P. lb.	10.00	10.25
Sulfonemethane, U.S.P.	8.25	8.50
Sulfur, roll, bbls.	3.45	3.90
Flour, 100 p.c. pure. 100 lbs.	3.60	4.25
Flowers, 100 p.c. pure. 100 lbs.	8.80	4.35
Princip., U.S.P.	—	.35
Lac Sulfur	—	.15
Tartar Emetic, tech. ....	.67	.67 1/2
U.S.P. ....	.73	.73 1/2
Talcum, Amer. ....	.02	.02 1/2
Purified .....	.06	.06
Terpin Hydrate	1.05	1.10
Thyroxine Alkaloid	10.00	10.25
Thymol, crystals U.S.P.	11.50	11.75
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	—	14.50
Tin, bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals		
Oxide, 800 lb. bbls.	—	.60
Toluene, See Coal Tar Crudes		
Tribromophenol	—	1.50
Trional	—	.70
Vanillin, see Aromatic Chemicals		
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist. bbl.	1.24	1.26
Zinc Carbonate, U.S.P.	—	.16
Chloride, U.S.P. ....	.45	.50
Iodide, bulk	—	2.85
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls. ....	.18	.20
Stearate .....	.41	.42

Acids

Acetic, See Heavy Chemicals		
Acetyl-salicylic .....	.85	.92
Benzoic, from gum	—	—
U.S.P. ex toluene .....	.80	.85
Boric, cryst., bbls. ....	.16 1/2	.17
Powdered, bbls. ....	.16 1/2	.17
Butyric, Tech. 60 p.c.	1.45	1.55
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs. lb.	.15	.20
1-lb. bottle .....	.27	.31
5-lb. bottle .....	.26	.28
80 to 110-lb. tins. ....	.23	.25
Liquid, U.S.P., 1 lb. bot.	—	.30
Crude, 25 p.c. ....	.32	.35
Chromic, U.S.P.	1.15	1.25
Chrysophanic	2.75	3.00
Citric, crystals, bbls.	—	.84
Powdered	—	.85
Second Hands .....	.70	.75
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c., See Coal-tar Crudes		
Formic, 75 p.c., tech. ....	.35	.40
Gallie, U.S.P., bulk	1.40	1.45
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.	—	2.80
Hydrobromic, 40 p.c. pure. ....	.75	.85
Hydroiodic, sp. g. 1.55	—	.19
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals		
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	2.40	2.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c. ....	.60	.65
Lactic, U.S.P. VIII	—	1.90
U.S.P., IX	—	2.20
Molybde, C.P.	—	4.00
Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals		
Nitric, see Heavy Chemicals		
Nitro Muriatic .....	.20	.22
Oxalic, cryst., bbls. ....	.40	.45
Picric, kegs, see Intermediate		
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. ayr. U.S.P. lb.	.35	.40
50 p.c. tech. ....	.22	.23 1/2
Pyrogallie, resublimed	2.35	2.40
Crystals, bottles	1.95	2.00
Salicylic Bulk, U.S.P. ....	.45	.55
Sulfuric, C.P. ....	.03	.04
Sulfurous	1.50	1.60
Tannic, U.S.P.	—	.76
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	—	.75
Powdered, U.S.P. ....	.68	.67
Second Hands, Cryst. ....	.65	.67
Powdered .....	.65	.67

Crude Drugs

MISCELLANEOUS		
Agar, Agar, No. 1 .....	.60	.65
No. 2 .....	.85	.88
No. 3 .....	.45	.48

*Nominal

Agaric, white	—	.90
Almonds, bitter .....	.35	.40
Almonds, sweet .....	.45	.50
Meal	—	.50
Ambergris, black	—	10.00
Grey	—	25.00
Areca Nuts .....	.20	.21
Powdered .....	.24	.26
Balm of Gilead Buds	1.40	1.50
Burgundy Pitch, Dom. ....	.10	.10 1/2
Cantharides, Chinese	1.20	1.25
Powdered	1.35	1.40
Russian, whole	3.90	4.00
Powdered	3.90	4.00
Castoreum	6.50	5.75
Charcoal Willow, powdered. lb.	.05 1/2	.06
Wood, powdered .....	.04	.06
Civet	2.75	3.00
Colocynth, Apples, Trieste. lb.	.44	.48
Pulp, U.S.P. ....	.31	.32
Spanish Apples	—	.39
Cuttlefish Bone Trieste .....	.38	.39
Jewelers, large	1.50	1.55
Small	1.40	1.45
French .....	.50	.53
Dragon's Blood, Mass. ....	.30	.32
Reeds	1.50	2.00
Ergot, Russian	—	—
Spanish	4.00	5.00
Grains of Paradise .....	.32	.35
Guarana .....	.85	.90
Honey, Calif. ....	.22	.23
Hops, N. Y., prime .....	.80	1.00
Pacific Coast, prime .....	.80	1.00
Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)		
Russian	9.00	10.00
Kamala	—	5.00
Kola Nuts, West Indies. ....	.13	.14
Leeches	—	10.00
Lupulin	1.75	2.00
Lycopodium	4.00	4.50
Manna, large flake .....	.75	.80
Small flake .....	.40	.42
Moss, Iceland .....	.17	.18
Irish .....	.10	.12
Musk, pods, Cab.	15.00	16.00
Tongue	25.00	26.00
Grain, Cab	23.00	25.00
Tongue	48.00	50.00
Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals		
Nutgalls, Chinese .....	.38	.40
Nux Vomica, whole .....	.14	.14 1/2
Powdered .....	.21	.22
Poppy Heads	—	1.25
Quassia Chips	—	.12
Sandalwood, Chips .....	.55	.60
Ground .....	.68	.68
Scammony resin	2.25	2.50
Powdered	2.50	2.60
Spermaceti, blocks .....	.30	.31
Storax, liquid, tech.	—	1.25
Gen., U.S.P.	1.50	1.60
Tamarinds, bbls.	—	.10
Kegs	5.25	5.50
Tar, Barbadoes	2.00	2.25
Turpentine, Venice, True	2.75	3.00
Artificial .....	.18	.19
Spirits, see Naval Stores		

BALSAM

Copaiba, Para .....	.50	.53 1/2
South American	—	.60
Fir, Canada	—	16.00
Oregon	1.80	1.95
Peru	3.75	3.90
Tolu .....	.85	.90

BARKS

Angostura	—	.40
Basswood Bark, pressed. ....	.17	.21
Barberry	—	.75
Bayberry .....	.21	.22
Blackhaw, of Root .....	.50	.55
of Tree .....	.30	.35
Buckthorn .....	.34	.35
Cascara, Sagrada .....	.16	.16 1/2
Cascarilla, quills .....	.48	.50
Siftings .....	.30	.35
Chestnut .....	.10	.10 1/2
Cinchona, red quills .....	.60	.70
Broken .....	.65	.60
*Yellow "quills"	—	—
*Broken .....	.60	.65
*Maracibo, yellow, powd. lb.	—	—
Condurango .....	.11	.12
Cotton Root .....	.65	.70
*Cramp (true)	—	—
Cramp (so-called)10	.11
Dogwood, Jamaica	—	.12

*Nominal

Standard Products

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Acetylparamidosalol
 Amidopyrine
 Antipyrine Salicylate
 Arecoline Hydrobromide
 Hyoscine Hydrobromide
 Oleoresin Malefern
 Potassium Guaiacol Sulphonate
 Quinine { Dicarboxate
 { Ethylcarbonate
 Rennet Powder
 Silver Salts { Colloidale
 { Nucleinate
 { Proteinate
 Sparteinsulphate
 Sulfothyol
 Sulphonemethane
 Sulphonethylmethane

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Elm, grinding	fb.	.50	— .35	GUMS		Motherwort, Herb	fb.	.16	— .17		
Select bdls.	fb.	.65	— .75	Aloes, Barbados	fb.	—	1.00	Patchouli	fb.	—	.75
Hemlock	fb.	.07	— .08	Cape	fb.	.12	— .13	Pennyroyal	fb.	.10	— .15
Lemon Peel	fb.	.10	— .10 1/2	Curacao, cases	fb.	.09	— .10	Peppermint, American	fb.	.26	— .50
Mexceon	fb.	.12	— .14	Socotrine, whole	fb.	.70	— .75	Pichi	fb.	.10	— .12
Oak, red	fb.	.08	— .09	*Ammoniac, tears	fb.	—	2.00	Prince's Pine	fb.	.18	— .22
White	fb.	.08	— .09	Powdered	fb.	—	—	Plantain	fb.	.12	— .14
Orange Peel, bitter	fb.	.14	— .14 1/2	Arabic, firsts	fb.	.30	— .33	Plantilla	fb.	1.50	— 1.75
Malaga, Sweet	fb.	.08 1/2	— .09	Seconds	fb.	.28	— .30	Queen of the Meadow	fb.	.10	— .11
Triste, Sweet	fb.	.11	— .12	Sorts Amber	fb.	.14 1/2	— .15	Rose, red	fb.	1.00	— 1.10
Prickly Ash, Southern	fb.	.22	— .24	Powdered, U.S.P.	fb.	.27	— .28	Rosemary	fb.	.10	— .11
Northern	fb.	.22	— .24	Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	fb.	2.30	— 3.40	Rue	fb.	.35	— .40
Pomegranate of Root	fb.	.26	— .28	Powdered	fb.	4.50	— 4.60	Sage, Dalmatian	fb.	.17	— .20
of Fruit	fb.	.25	— .28	Benzoin, Siam	fb.	.80	— 1.00	Greek	fb.	.12	— .12 1/2
Sassafras, ordinary	fb.	.25	— .28	Sumatra	fb.	.30	— .32	Spanish	fb.	.08 1/2	— .09
Select	fb.	.38	— .42	Camphor, ref. See fine chem. list				Savory	fb.	.18 1/2	— .19
Siparuba	fb.	—	— .35	Catechu	fb.	.11	— .12	Senna, Alexandria, whole	fb.	.75	— .80
Soap, whole	fb.	.12	— .13	Chicle	fb.	.80	— .85	Half Leaf	fb.	.30	— .35
Cut	fb.	.25	— .26	Damar	fb.	.54	— .55	Siftings	fb.	.17	— .18
Crushed	fb.	.30	— .21	Euphorbium	fb.	—	.28	Powdered	fb.	.35	— .40
Wahoo of Root	fb.	.85	— .90	Powdered	fb.	—	.50	Tinnevely	fb.	.15	— .25
of Tree	fb.	.40	— .42	Galbunum	fb.	—	1.50	Pods	fb.	.11	— .12
Willow, Black	fb.	.06	— .07	Gambier	fb.	.10 1/2	— .11	Skullcap, Western	fb.	.40	— .45
White	fb.	.16	— .17	Gamboge	fb.	1.40	— 1.50	Spearmint, American	fb.	.30	— .22
White Pine Rosed	fb.	.07	— .08	Guaiac	fb.	.70	— .80	Squaw Vine	fb.	.20	— .22
White Poplar	fb.	.07	— .08	Hemlock	fb.	.83	— .90	Stramonium	fb.	.35	— .38
Wild Cherry				Kimo	fb.	—	.50	Tanay Spanish	fb.	.15	— .15
Thin Green Rosed	fb.	.19	— .20	Mastic	fb.	.65	— .70	Thyme	fb.	.09 1/2	— .14
Thick Rosed	fb.	.12	— .13	Myrrh, Select	fb.	.80	— .85	French	fb.	1.13 1/2	— 1.15
Thin Natural	fb.	.09	— .10	Sorts	fb.	.70	— .75	Uva Ursi	fb.	.07	— .07 1/2
Thick Natural	fb.	.07	— .08	Siftings	fb.	—	—	Witch Hazel	fb.	.08	— .19
Witch Hazel	fb.	.08	— .09	Oilbarum, siftings	fb.	.15	— .16	Wormwood, imported	fb.	.25	— .30
				Tears	fb.	.17	— .20	Yerba Santa	fb.	.18	— .20
				Opium, See fine chem. list							
				Sandarac	fb.	.65	— .70	ROOTS			
				Senegal, picked	fb.	.33	— .34	Aconite, U.S.P.	fb.	.55	— .60
				Sorts	fb.	.16	— .17	Aletris (Unicorn true)	fb.	.83	— .90
				Spruce	fb.	—	1.00	Alkanet	fb.	1.10	— 1.15
				Storax, Teah. casts, See Misc'l Drugs				Althea, cut	fb.	.45	— .46
				Thus	fb.	—	.20	Whole	fb.	.26	— .28
				Tragacanth, Aleppo firsts	fb.	4.50	— 4.55	Angelica American	fb.	.20	— .23
				Seconds	fb.	3.75	— 4.25	Arnica	fb.	.90	— .85
				Thirds	fb.	2.00	— 2.30	Arrowroot, American	fb.	.07 1/2	— .08
								Bermuda	fb.	—	.60
								St. Vincent	fb.	.12	— .13
								Bamboo Briar	fb.	.19	— .12
								Bearsfoot	fb.	.06	— .09
								Belladonna	fb.	.45	— .50
								Berberis, Aquifolium	fb.	.15	— .13
								Beth	fb.	1.20	— .40
								Blood	fb.	.26	— .28
								Blueflag	fb.	.65	— .70
								Bryonia	fb.	.16	— .18
								Burdock, Imported	fb.	.15	— .16
								American	fb.	.14	— .15
								Calamus, bleached	fb.	.65	— .70
								Unbleached, natural	fb.	.14	— .16
								Cohosh black	fb.	.09	— .10
								Blue	fb.	.12	— .14
								Colchicum	fb.	.90	— .95
								Colombo, whole	fb.	.14	— .15
								*Comfrey	fb.	.23	— .26
								Culver's	fb.	.26	— .27
								Cranesbill, see Geranium			
								Dandelion, English	fb.	—	.27
								American	fb.	.24	— .25
								Doggrass, genuine	fb.	.40	— .45
								Put Bermuda	fb.	.29	— .30
								Echiracea	fb.	.60	— .65
								Elecampane	fb.	.16	— .18
								Galangal	fb.	.13	— .13
								Gelsemium	fb.	.16	— .17
								Genlian	fb.	.12	— .12 1/2
								Geranium	fb.	—	.18
								Ginger, Jamaica	fb.	.37	— .39
								Bleached	fb.	.45	— .48
								Ginseng, Cultivated	fb.	3.00	— 3.00
								Northwestern	fb.	5.00	— 20.00
								Southern	fb.	—	—
								Wild, Eastern	fb.	5.00	— 10.00
								Golden Seal	fb.	5.00	— 5.85
								Powdered	fb.	6.50	— 6.60
								Hellbore, Black, Imported	fb.	—	1.00
								White, Domestic	fb.	—	.20
								Powdered	fb.	.24	— .22
								Imported Powdered	fb.	.31	— .28
								Helonias (Unicorn false)	fb.	.75	— .80
								Ipecac, Cartagena	fb.	—	3.25
								Powdered	fb.	—	3.65
								Ris, whole	fb.	3.25	— 3.40
								Powdered	fb.	—	3.75
								Jalap, whole	fb.	.45	— .60
								*Nominat			

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Essential Oils, Aromatic Chemicals, Waxes and Seeds

Kava Kava	lb.	21	—	22
Lady Slipper	lb.	—	—	1.20
Licorice, *Russian, cut	lb.	—	—	—
Spanish natural bales	lb.	13	—	14
Selected	lb.	33	—	35
Powdered	lb.	18	—	19
Lovage, American	lb.	65	—	70
Manaca	lb.	17	—	20
Mandrake	lb.	18	—	20
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.65	—	1.70
Orris, Florentine bold	lb.	14	—	15
Verona	lb.	09	—	10
Pereira Brava	lb.	25	—	28
Pellitory	lb.	29	—	31
Pink true	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Pleurisy	lb.	—	—	20
Poke	lb.	15	—	16
Rhatany	lb.	09	—	09 1/2
Rhubarb	lb.	—	—	—
High Dried	lb.	75	—	80
Powdered	lb.	85	—	90
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	80	—	85
American	lb.	35	—	40
Mexican	lb.	36	—	38
Scammony Root	lb.	06	—	07
Senega, Northern	lb.	1.00	—	1.20
Southern	lb.	—	—	—
Serpentaria	lb.	90	—	95
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	20	—	23
Snake, Canada natural	lb.	45	—	50
Stripped	lb.	—	—	75
Spikenard	lb.	25	—	27
Squill, white	lb.	10	—	12
Stillingia	lb.	15	—	16
Stone	lb.	12	—	14
Turmeric Madras	lb.	09	—	09 1/2
Aleppy	lb.	09 1/2	—	10
China	lb.	07 1/2	—	07 3/4
Unicorn false, See Helontas				
True, See Aletris				
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	20	—	22
*English	lb.	—	—	—
*Japanese	lb.	—	—	—
Yellow Dock	lb.	—	—	15
*Yellow Parilla	lb.	—	—	20

SEEDS

Anise, Levant	lb.	—	—	—
Star	lb.	33	—	34
Spanish	lb.	17 1/2	—	18
Annatto	lb.	04 1/2	—	05 1/2
Canary, *Spanish	lb.	—	—	—
Morocco	lb.	06	—	06 1/2
South American	lb.	05 1/2	—	06
Caraway, African	lb.	09 1/2	—	10
Dutch	lb.	07 1/2	—	08
Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Cardamom, bleached	lb.	1.30	—	1.70
Celery	lb.	19	—	19 1/2
Colehicum	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Conium	lb.	35	—	40
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	—	—	—
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	03	—	03 1/2
Bleached	lb.	07	—	07 1/2
Cumin, Levant	lb.	—	—	—
Morocco	lb.	07 1/2	—	08
Dill	lb.	06 1/2	—	07
Fennel, French	lb.	11	—	11 1/2
German	lb.	—	—	—
Bombay	lb.	11	—	11 1/2
Flax, whole	per bbl.	20.00	—	22.00
Ground	lb.	11	—	12
Foenugreek	lb.	02	—	02 1/2
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	06	—	06 1/2
Chilian	lb.	05 1/2	—	06
Job's Tears, white	lb.	06 1/2	—	06
Larkspur	lb.	25	—	26
Lobelia	lb.	—	—	2.00
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	15	—	16
Bombay, Brown	lb.	13	—	13 1/2
California Brown	lb.	14 1/2	—	15
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	07 1/2	—	08
English, Yellow	lb.	11	—	11 1/2
Danish, Yellow	lb.	10 1/2	—	11
Dutch, Yellow	lb.	09 1/2	—	10
Parsley	lb.	28	—	29
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	22	—	22 1/2
Blue, Russian	lb.	—	—	—
Indian	lb.	18	—	18 1/2
White Indian	lb.	12 1/2	—	13
Quince	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Rape, South Amer.	lb.	08 1/2	—	09
Japanese small	lb.	10 1/2	—	10 3/4
Domestic	lb.	08 1/2	—	08 3/4

*Nominal

Sabadilla	lb.	16	—	17
Stramonium	lb.	25	—	26
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.70	—	1.75
Kombe	lb.	1.40	—	1.50
Sunflower, domestic	lb.	08 1/2	—	09
South American	lb.	07 1/4	—	07 1/2
Worm, American	lb.	26	—	28
Levant	lb.	1.25	—	1.30

SPIOES

*Capsicum, African pods	lb.	18	—	19
Bombay	lb.	18	—	18 1/2
Japan	lb.	22	—	23
Cassia Buds	lb.	28	—	30
China, Selected, mats	lb.	12 1/4	—	13
Saigon, assortment	lb.	26	—	28
Chilles, Japan	lb.	30	—	31
Mombasa	lb.	23 1/2	—	24
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	31	—	32
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	32	—	33
Amboynas	lb.	40	—	42
Penang	lb.	48	—	50
Ginger, African	lb.	11 1/2	—	12
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	37	—	39
Japan	lb.	11 1/4	—	11 1/2
Mace, Siau	lb.	40	—	42
Banda, No. 1	lb.	35	—	36
Batavia	lb.	26	—	27
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	23	—	24
75s-80s	lb.	24	—	25
Pepper, Black Sing	lb.	12 1/4	—	13
White	lb.	23	—	24
Pimento, Select	lb.	08	—	08 1/2

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	36	—	37
Bees, white	lb.	64	—	65
Refined, light	lb.	36	—	37
Dark	lb.	35	—	36
Crude, light	lb.	29	—	30
Dark	lb.	28	—	29
Candella	lb.	33	—	34
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	85	—	85
No. 1, North Country	lb.	80	—	90
No. 2, North Country	lb.	82	—	83
No. 3, Fatty Gray	lb.	33	—	35
No. 3, Chalky	lb.	34	—	35
Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	14	—	16
White	lb.	17	—	20
Japan	lb.	17 1/2	—	18
Montan, crude	lb.	35	—	36
*Bleached	lb.	—	—	—
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	35	—	36
*Green	lb.	—	—	—
*Refined white	lb.	—	—	—
*Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—	—
Paraffin, ref'd 128-130 deg. m.p.	lb.	—	—	13 1/2
*Foreign, 130-132 deg. m.p.	lb.	—	—	14
Stearic Acid, See Animal Oils				

Essential Oils

Almond, Bitter, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	—	9.00
Bitter, f.f. P. A.	lb.	9.00	—	10.00
Artificial, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals				
Sweet Kernel (Apricot)	lb.	70	—	75
Peach	lb.	45	—	52
Amber, Crude	lb.	1.35	—	1.40
Rectified	lb.	1.55	—	1.60
Anise	lb.	90	—	100
Bay	lb.	4.00	—	4.50
Bergamot	lb.	6.00	—	6.50
Artificial	lb.	3.80	—	3.75
Bois de Rose	lb.	10.00	—	11.50
Cade	lb.	90	—	100
Cajuput, Native	lb.	75	—	80
Camphor	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Japanese, white	lb.	12	—	13
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Cassia, Technical	lb.	1.50	—	1.55
Lead, Free	lb.	1.60	—	1.66
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	—	2.10
Cedar, Leaf	lb.	1.60	—	1.70
Cedar, Wood, light	lb.	60	—	65
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	—	—	26.00
Leaf	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	62 1/2	—	70
Java	lb.	1.30	—	1.35

*Nominal

Cloves, can	lb.	2.40	—	2.50
Bottles	lb.	2.50	—	2.60
Copalba, U.S.P.	lb.	85	—	90
Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	25.00	—	27.50
Croton	lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Cubebs, U.S.P.	lb.	7.75	—	8.00
Cumin	lb.	8.00	—	8.50
Erigeron	lb.	6.75	—	7.00
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	65	—	70
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	9.00	—	9.50
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	2.50	—	2.60
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	8.00	—	8.50
Turkish	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Ginger	lb.	7.50	—	7.75
Gingergrass	lb.	—	—	3.25
Hemlock	lb.	90	—	1.00
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
Wood	lb.	—	—	1.50
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	9.00	—	10.00
Spike	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Garden	lb.	75	—	1.25
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	—	1.35
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	3.25	—	3.50
Limes, Expressed	lb.	7.25	—	7.75
Distilled	lb.	1.65	—	1.70
Linaloe	lb.	6.75	—	7.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Mirbane, ref., see Aromatic Chemicals				
Mustard, natural	lb.	25.00	—	26.00
Artificial	lb.	4.50	—	4.75
Neroli, Bigarade	lb.	100.00	—	340.00
Petal	lb.	10.00	—	100.00
Artificial	lb.	15	—	20.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Orange, bitter	lb.	7.00	—	7.50
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	7.00	—	7.50
Italian	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	35	—	45
Orris Concrete	oz.	5.00	—	5.50
Patchouli	lb.	—	—	25.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	2.00	—	2.10
French	lb.	1.85	—	1.90
Peppermint, Natural, tins.	lb.	6.50	—	6.80
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Japanese	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
Petit Grain, So. America.	lb.	5.00	—	6.00
French	lb.	9.50	—	10.00
Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	—	—	2.50
Pumilio	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Rose, French	oz.	15.00	—	16.00
Bulgarian	oz.	9.00	—	14.50
Artificial	oz.	2.75	—	3.25
Rosemary, Spanish	lb.	1.00	—	1.10
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	11.25	—	12.25
West Indian	lb.	5.50	—	6.00
Sassafras, natural	lb.	1.70	—	1.80
Artificial	lb.	70	—	75
Savin	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Spearment	lb.	9.00	—	9.25
Spruce	lb.	90	—	95
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.	lb.	1.65	—	1.75
White, French	lb.	1.80	—	2.00
Vetiver, Bourbon	lb.	12.00	—	14.00
Wintergreen, sweet birch	lb.	9.50	—	10.00
Genuine Gaultheria	lb.	5.50	—	6.00
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk.	lb.	73	—	80
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	—	—	9.00
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	14.00	—	18.50
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	14.00	—	16.00
Manila	lb.	35.00	—	40.00
Artificial	lb.	10.00	—	20.00

OLEORESINS

Capsicum	lb.	—	—	3.50
Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Cubeb	lb.	7.75	—	8.00
Ginger	lb.	8.40	—	8.50
Malefern	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
*Orris, domestic	lb.	—	—	20.00
Imported	lb.	—	—	22.00
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Pepper, black	lb.	—	—	7.00

AROMATIC CHEMICALS

Acetaphenone, C.P.	lb.	6.25	—	6.50
Amyl Salicylate	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Imported	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Anethol	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Anisic Aldehyde	lb.	8.00	—	10.00
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Free From Chlorine	lb.	—	—	2.00
Benzyl Acetate	lb.	2.00	—	2.50
Imported	lb.	3.00	—	3.25
Benzyl Alcohol	lb.	1.75	—	2.00
Imported	lb.	3.00	—	3.25

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Benzyl Benzoate.....lb.	3.75	- 4.25
Imported.....lb.	-	6.50
Benzyl Chloride, pure.....lb.	-	5.00
Borneol.....lb.	-	3.50
Bromatylol.....lb.	8.50	- 9.00
Cinnamic Acid.....lb.	5.50	- 6.50
Cinnamic Alcohol.....lb.	50.00	- 40.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde.....lb.	-	5.50
Citral.....lb.	8.00	- 9.00
Citronellol.....lb.	-	16.00
Imported.....lb.	24.00	- 30.00
Coumarin.....lb.	6.50	- 7.00
Ethyl Benzoate.....lb.	-	2.00
Ethyl Cinnamate.....lb.	7.50	- 8.00
Eucalyptol.....lb.	1.10	- 1.15
Eugenol.....lb.	6.00	- 6.40
Geraniol, Standard.....lb.	3.50	- 4.00
Imported.....lb.	-	6.00
Geranyl Acetate.....lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Heliotropin.....lb.	5.00	- 5.50
Indol, C. P.....oz.	-	15.00
Imported.....oz.	-	20.00
iso-Eugenol.....lb.	9.50	- 10.50
Imported.....lb.	15.00	- 16.00
Linalol.....lb.	10.00	- 12.00
Linalyl Acetate.....lb.	16.00	- 18.00
Linalyl Benzoate.....lb.	-	18.00
Menthol.....lb.	7.25	- 7.50
Methyl Anthranilate.....lb.	10.50	- 11.00
Imported.....lb.	13.00	- 14.00
Methyl Cinnamate.....lb.	10.00	- 12.00
Methyl Paracresol.....lb.	-	16.00
Methyl Salicylate.....lb.	7.50	- 8.00
Mirbane, rect., drums extra.....lb.	16	- 16 1/2
Musk Ambrette.....lb.	100	- 100.00
Musk Ketone.....lb.	-	45.00
Musk Xylene.....lb.	11.00	- 11.50
Phenylacetaldehyde.....lb.	40.00	- 45.00
Phenylacetic Acid.....lb.	5.00	- 5.50
Phenylethylalcohol.....lb.	30.00	- 40.00
Rhodinol.....lb.	24.00	- 26.00
Safrol.....lb.	80	- 90
Terpineol, C. P.....lb.	1.50	- 1.50
Imported.....lb.	2.00	- 2.00
Thymol.....lb.	11.50	- 12.00
Vanillin.....oz.	90	- 95
Violet, artificial (Ionnane).....lb.	-	15.00

Heavy Chemicals

ACIDS		
Acetic, 28 p.c., bbls.....100 lbs.	3.75	- 4.50
56 p.c., bbls.....100 lbs.	7.50	- 9.00
80 p.c., bbls., Com'l.....100 lbs.	10.70	- 12.20
80 p.c., bbls., pure.....100 lbs.	13.01	- 13.76
Glacial, bbls. & cys.....100 lbs.	15.95	- 16.70
Second hands.....100 lbs.	12.00	- 13.00
Hydrobromic com., 40 p.c.....lb.	46	- 48
Pure, 40 p.c.....lb.	80	- 90
Hydrofluoric 80 p.c. bbls.....lb.	99	- 10
48 p.c. in carboys.....lb.	14	- 15
52 p.c. in carboys.....lb.	15	- 16
Lactic, 22 p.c.....lb.	0.04	- .05
51 per cent pure.....lb.	-	35
Mixed, Nitric.....unit	11 1/2	- 12 1/2
Sulfuric.....unit	0.014	- 0.015
Muriatic, 18 deg. cys.....100 lbs.	2.75	- 3.00
20 deg. carboys.....100 lbs.	3.00	- 3.25
22 deg. carboys.....100 lbs.	3.25	- 3.50
Pure cys.....18 deg.....100 lbs.	3.00	- 3.25
20 deg.....100 lbs.	3.25	- 3.50
22 deg.....100 lbs.	3.50	- 3.75
Nitric, 36 deg. carboys.....lb.	0.06 1/2	- 0.06 3/4
38 deg. carboys.....lb.	0.07	- 0.07 1/4
40 deg. carboys.....lb.	0.07 1/2	- .08
42 deg. carboys.....lb.	0.08 1/2	- 0.08 3/4
Phosphoric, 50 p.c., tech.....lb.	21 1/2	- 25 1/2
Pv-onionous, Tech.....gal.	12	- 13 1/4
Sulfuric, Tank carlots		
60 deg. f.o.b. wks.....ton	16.00	- 18.00
65 deg. f.o.b. wks.....ton	22.00	- 23.00
20 p.c. Oleum, f.o.b. wkaton	25.06	- 27.90
Sulfurous com.....lb.	08	- 11
Tannic, Tech.....lb.	-	80
Acetone.....lb.	21	- 22
Acetic Anhydride, 85 p.c.....lb.	-	65
Acetyl Chloride, dist.....lb.	-	45
Alum, ammonia, lump.....lb.	0.04 1/2	- .05
Ground.....lb.	05	- 05 1/4
Powdered.....lb.	05 1/4	- .06
Chrome.....lb.	15	- 16
Potash lump.....lb.	0.07 1/2	- .08
Powdered.....lb.	08	- 08 1/4
*Ground.....lb.	09	- 09 1/4
*Chrome.....lb.	17	- 18
Soda, Ground.....100 lbs.	-	6.38
*Aluminum chloride, carboys.....lb.	-	-
*Anhydrous.....lb.	-	-
Sulfate Iron free.....100 lbs.	5.50	- 5.60
Commercial.....100 lbs.	4.25	- 4.50
Aluminum hydrate light.....lb.	22	- 25
*Ammonia, Anhydrous.....lb.	33	- 37

Ammonia Carbonate.....lb.	14 1/2	- 15
*Ammonia Water, 26 deg.....lb.	09	- 11
20 deg.....lb.	07 1/2	- 09 1/2
18 deg.....lb.	07	- 09
16 deg.....lb.	06 1/2	- 08 1/2
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.....lb.	28	- 36
Nitrate.....lb.	09	- 10
Sal Ammoniac, gray.....lb.	13 1/4	- 13 1/2
Granulated, white.....lb.	12	- 16
Lump.....lb.	22 1/2	- 24
Sulfate, dbl. bags.....100 lbs.	5.85	- 5.90
Dom.....100 lbs.	5.35	- 5.50
Antimony chloride, liq.....lb.	18	- 20
Anhydrous.....lb.	50	- 55
Oxide.....lb.	08	- 08 1/2
Sulfide, Crimson F.....lb.	-	60
Golden No. 1.....lb.	-	35
No. 2.....lb.	-	30
Vermillion.....lb.	-	55
Arsenic white.....lb.	14	- 14 1/2
Red.....lb.	16	- 17
Barium chloride.....ton	140.00	- 160.00
Imported.....ton	-	140.00
Binoxide.....lb.	25	- 27 1/2
Carbonate.....ton	90	- 95.00
Nitrate.....lb.	12	- 13
Barytes, flaked, white.....ton	29.50	- 30.00
Off color.....ton	18.00	- 20.01
Blanc Fixe, dry.....ton	110.00	- 115.00
*Bleaching Pd. f.o.b. wkaton	7.00	- 7.25
*Export, F.A.S.....100 lbs.	-	-
Bromine, Purified.....lb.	-	75
Calcium Acetate.....100 lbs.	3.50	- 3.55
Carbide.....lb.	05	- 05 1/4
Carbonate.....lb.	01 1/4	- 02 1/4
Light.....lb.	03 1/2	- 04 1/2
Heavy.....lb.	03	- .04
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.....ton	-	33.00
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.....ton	-	41.00
Flaked, f.o.b. N.Y.....ton	-	41.00
Anhydrous.....lb.	14	- 15
Chlorine, liquid.....lb.	09	- 15
Carbon bisulfide.....lb.	08	- 11
Carbon black.....lb.	12	- 13
Carbon tetrachloride.....lb.	13	- 14
Cobalt Oxide.....lb.	2.05	- 2.15
Copper Carbonate.....lb.	23	- 29
Copper Oxide.....lb.	31 1/2	- 33
Cyanide.....lb.	65	- 70
Subacetate (Verdigris).....lb.	45	- 48
Powdered.....lb.	40	- 42
Sulfate, 97-98 p.c.....100 lbs.	8.03	- 8.50
99 p.c. carlots, N.Y.....100 lbs.	8.25	- 8.50
Copperas, works.....100 lbs.	-	2.20
Ferric Chloride, crys.....lb.	09	- 11 1/2
Liquid, 40 deg.....lb.	07	- 07 1/2
Ferrous Chloride, crys.....lb.	06	- 06 1/2
Flake White.....lb.	16 1/2	- 17 1/2
Fluorspar, Powdered.....ton	30.00	- 35.00
Acid Grade.....ton	-	20.00
Fuller's Earth.....ton	4.00	- 4.16
Fusel Oil, crude.....gal.	4.25	- 4.50
Refined.....gal.	-	15
Lead Acetate, white cryst.....lb.	16	- 16 1/2
White Cakes.....lb.	14 1/2	- 15 1/2
Broken Cakes.....lb.	15 1/2	- 16
Granulated.....lb.	15 1/2	- 16
Arsenate, powdered.....lb.	22	- 23
Paste.....lb.	11	- 13
Nitrate.....lb.	-	15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.....lb.	11 1/4	- 13 1/2
Red, American.....lb.	12 1/4	- 13 1/2
Sulfate basic.....lb.	10	- 10 1/2
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry.....lb.	10 1/2	- 15 1/2
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over.....lb.	15 1/2	- 17
Lithopone.....lb.	08 1/2	- 08 3/4
Lime, hydrate.....lb.	08	- 08 1/4
Acetate.....100 lbs.	3.50	- 3.55
Sulfur solution.....gal.	17	- 22
Magnesite.....ton	65.00	- 68.00
f.o.b. N. Y.....lb.	03 1/2	- .04
Magnesium Sulfate, tech.....100 lbs.	3.35	- 3.85
Chloride, fused, works.....ton	-	48.00
Manganese Chloride.....lb.	20	- 21
Sulfate.....lb.	30	- 22
Nickel oxide.....lb.	40	- 45
Salts, single.....lb.	15	- 16
double.....lb.	14	- 15
*Nitric Cake.....ton	7.00	- 7.50
Orange Mineral.....lb.	15 1/4	- 16 1/4
Paris Green.....lb.	52	- 53
Phosphorus red.....lb.	-	50
Yellow.....lb.	-	35
Oxychloride.....lb.	66	- 65
Sesquisulfide.....lb.	42 1/2	- 45
Plaster of Paris.....bbl.	1.50	- 1.60
True Dental.....bbl.	1.75	- 2.00
Potash Caustic, 98-99.....lb.	25	- 30
70-75%.....lb.	23	- 24
Imported, 90%.....lb.	30	- 33
Sticks, U.S.P.....lb.	88	- 93
*Nominal		

Potassium Bichromate.....lb.	34	- 38
Carbonate, 80-85 p.c.....lb.	18	- 20
Hydrated.....lb.	26	- 27
*85-90 p.c.....lb.	23	- 25
*90-95 p.c.....lb.	-	-
Chlorate, cryst.....lb.	16	- 17
Powdered, American.....lb.	16	- 17
*Japanese.....lb.	-	-
Muriate, basis 80 p.c.....unit	2.25	- 2.35
Low grade.....unit	2.00	- 2.25
Metabisulfite.....lb.	41	- 42
Permanganate, Com'l.....lb.	70	- 75
U.S.P., See Fine Chemicals		
Prussiate, red.....lb.	80	- 85
Yellow.....lb.	38 1/2	- 39 1/2
Sulfate, crude.....unit	4.50	- 4.60
*Salt Cake.....ton	-	50.00
Saltpetre.....lb.	15	- 18
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. light.....100 lbs.	-	2.85
Export Ass'n.....100 lbs.	-	2.75
Dense, 58 p.c. bags.....100 lbs.	-	3.50
Export Ass'n.....100 lbs.	-	2.85
Caustic, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	4.60	- 4.70
F. A. S., Expt. Ass'n.....100 lbs.	5.00	- 5.50
Ground, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	5.60	- 5.10
Flake, future.....100 lbs.	5.60	- 6.50
*Sodium Acetate.....lb.	12	- 12 1/2
Bichromate.....lb.	18	- 19
Bicarbonate.....100 lbs.	2.75	- 3.00
Bisulfite.....lb.	07	- 08
*Bisulfate.....ton	7.00	- 7.50
Carbonate Sal. bbls.....100 lbs.	2.00	- 2.25
Chlorate.....lb.	10	- 11
*Cyanide 96-98.....lb.	27	- 28
*Second Hands.....lb.	23	- 25
7-16 p.c.....lb.	22	- 23
*Fluoride.....lb.	-	22
Hydrasulfite.....lb.	120	- 125
Hyposulfite, Crys. bbls.....100 lbs.	3.75	- 4.25
Granulated.....100 lbs.	4.00	- 4.75
Kegs.....100 lbs.	4.25	- 5.00
Nitrate, crude.....100 lbs.	3.60	- 3.65
Nitrite.....lb.	13 1/2	- 14 1/2
Peroxide.....lb.	35	- 40
Phosphate (tr) ref.....lb.	07	- 07 1/2
di Sodium, U.S.P., gran.....lb.	08	- 08 1/2
Technical.....lb.	06 1/2	- .06
Anhydrous.....lb.	16 1/2	- 17
Mono-Sodium, ref.....lb.	25	- 30
Prussiate, Yellow.....lb.	28	- 29
Silicate, 60 deg.....100 lbs.	3.12 1/2	- 3.50
40 deg.....100 lbs.	1.50	- 2.25
*Sulfide, 60 p.c.....lb.	0.04 1/2	- .05
*30 p.c. crystals.....lb.	0.04 1/2	- 0.04 1/2
Sulfate, G'l'b saif.....100 lbs.	2.05	- 2.50
Thiocyanate.....lb.	80	- 90
Stromton Nitrate.....lb.	15	- 16
Carbonate.....lb.	29	- 30
Sulfur Chloride, red.....lb.	06	- 10
Yellow.....lb.	07	- 08
Sulfur Dioxide Com.....lb.	-	14
Sulfur, crude.....ton	25.01	- 30.00
Flour Com'l, bbls.....100 lbs.	1.70	- 2.10
Roi, 100 p.c.....100 lbs.	3.45	- 3.90
Flowers, 100 p.c.....100 lbs.	3.80	- 4.35
Sulfuryl Chloride.....lb.	-	25
Tartar Emetic, tech.....lb.	67	- 67 1/2
Tin, bichloride.....lb.	19	- 21
Crystals.....lb.	43	- 45
Whiting.....100 lbs.	1.15	- 1.75
Zinc, carbonate.....lb.	16	- 18
Chloride, Fused.....lb.	08	- 10
Granulated.....lb.	13	- 13 1/2
Cyanide.....lb.	45	- 47
Dust.....lb.	12	- 13 1/2
Oxide, French.....lb.	11 1/2	- 13 1/2
American.....lb.	10 1/2	- 11
Sulfate.....lb.	03 1/2	- .04

Metals

Tin Stralts.....cwt.	-	45.00
Banca.....cwt.	-	-
American, pure.....cwt.	-	-
99 p.c. pure.....cwt.	-	41.50
Copper Prime Lake.....cwt.	19.00	- 19.25
Electrolytic.....cwt.	-	18.50
Casting.....cwt.	18.12 1/2	- 18.25
Lead Amer. S. & R. Co.....cwt.	-	9.00
Open Mkt. Price.....cwt.	-	8.65
Zinc (Spelter) Shipment.....cwt.	-	8.50
Prompt.....cwt.	-	8.20
Antimony, Jao & Chinese.....cwt.	7.25	- 7.50
Aluminum 98-99% Virgin.....cwt.	32.00	- 32.00
98-99% Remelted.....cwt.	30.50	- 31.50
Remelted No. 12.....cwt.	29.00	- 30.00
Powdered.....cwt.	-	42.00
Magnesium, 99 p.c.....lb.	-	1.75
Nickel Ingot.....cwt.	-	43.00
Shot.....cwt.	-	43.00
Electrolytic.....cwt.	-	45.00

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Bismuth. (See Fine Chemical Prices)		
Cadmium	lb.	1.40
Cobalt	lb.	2.50
Mercury	lb.	75.00
Platinum, pure	oz.	95.00
Iridium	oz.	105.00
Palladium	oz.	80.00
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit	oz.	75.00
Wolframite, Chinese	lb.	5.00
Bolivian Scheelite, Amer.	lb.	6.00
Japanese	lb.	15.00
Silver	oz.	7.00

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulfate	100 lbs.	5.35	5.45
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y.	unit		8.00
Bone, 3 and 50, ground, raw	ton		48.00
Cyanamide	unit	4.00	4.50
Fish Scrap, dom., dried, f.o.b. works	unit		7.25
Nitrate Soda	100 lbs.	3.60	3.65
Phosphate Rock—			
Florida pebble, 68 p.c.	ton		6.85
Tennessee, 78-80 p.c.	ton	11.00	11.50
Potassium muriate, 80 p.c.	unit	2.25	2.35
Sulfate crude	unit	4.50	4.60

Naval Stores

(Carloads ex-dock)		
Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	1.40
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, 1-bbl.	gal.	
Turpentine, destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	
Pitch, prime	bbl.	14.00
Rosins, B		14.25
E		14.75
F		14.75
G		14.75
H		14.75
I		14.75
K		14.75
M		14.75
N		14.75
WG		14.75
WW		14.75
Rosin Oil, first run	gal.	78
Second run	gal.	85
Tar, kiln-burnt	bbl.	15.00
Retort	bbl.	15.25

Dyestuffs

COAL-TAR CRUDES

Anthracene 80-85 p.c.	lb.	75	1.00
40-45 p.c.	lb.	15	.20
Benzene, C. P.	gal.	35	.40
Second Hands	gal.	30	.35
(90 p.c.)	gal.	33	.38
Carbazol	lb.	85	1.00
Cresylic Acid, 95 p.c. dark	gal.	1.10	1.20
Straw, 97-9 p.c.	gal.	1.20	1.30
Cresol, U.S.P.	lb.	18	.21
Cresote oil	gal.	20	.30
Dip. oil	gal.	20	.30
Naphthalene, balls	lb.	18	.19
Flake	lb.	14	.14
Phenol	lb.	12	.12
Export	lb.	17	.17
Pitch, various grades	ton	14.00	18.00
Solvent naphtha	gal.	30	.35
Tar Acid Oil, 25 p.c.	gal.	574	.61
80 p.c.	gal.	75	.85
Toluene, pure	gal.	35	.40
Xylene, 10 deg. dist. range	gal.	45	.50
5 deg. dist. range	gal.	50	.55
2 deg. dist. range	gal.	60	.65

INTERMEDIATES

Acid, Anthranilic	lb.	2.05	2.30
Technical	lb.	1.55	2.00
Acid B	lb.	1.75	2.25
Acid Broemer's	lb.	1.75	1.80
Acid Chloroacetic	lb.	1.75	1.80
Acid Cleva	lb.	1.90	2.00
Acid Gamma	lb.	3.25	3.50
Acid H	lb.	2.00	2.25
Acid Laurent's	lb.	1.50	1.60
Acid Metanilic	lb.	3.30	3.40
Acid Monoisulfonic F (delta)	lb.	1.10	1.15
Acid Naphthionic, Crude	lb.	1.85	1.90
Refined	lb.		
Acid Neville & Winther's	lb.	1.85	1.90

Acid Phthalic	lb.	.50	.55
Anhydride	lb.	.50	.65
Acid Picramic	lb.	1.00	1.05
Acid Picric	lb.	.30	.50
Acid Sulfanilic, crude	lb.	.35	.37
Acid Tobias	lb.	2.25	2.28
p-Aminoacetanilide	lb.	1.00	2.00
*Aminobenzene	lb.	1.15	1.20
p-Aminophenol	lb.	2.25	2.50
Hydrochloride	lb.	2.00	2.25
o-Aminophenol	lb.	3.00	3.40
Aniline Oil, (drums extra)	lb.	.27	.30
Aniline Salt	lb.	.33	.35
Anthraquinone Subl.	lb.	.35	.35
Paste, 25 p.c.	lb.	1.00	1.10
Bayer's Salt	lb.	1.05	1.10
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb.	.65	.75
Benzidine Base	lb.	1.25	1.35
Benzoyl chloride	lb.	1.05	1.10
Benzylchloride, 95-97	lb.	1.55	1.60
Bromobenzene	lb.	.25	.30
Chlorobenzene	lb.	.80	.80
Chlorhydrin	lb.	.15	.18
Diaminophenol	lb.	2.00	2.10
Dianisidine	lb.	1.50	1.60
o-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	9.00	10.00
p-Dichlorobenzene	lb.	.15	.20
Dichlorobenzene, mixed	lb.	.10	.15
Diethylaniline	lb.	.07	.08
Dimethylaniline	lb.	1.55	1.65
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.90	1.00
*Dinitrophenol	lb.	.40	.40
Dinitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.32	.34
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.30	.32
Dinitrotoluene	lb.	.45	.50
Diphenylamine	lb.	.36	.37
Ethyl Bromide	lb.	.80	.85
Ethyl Chloride	lb.	1.05	1.10
"ET" Salt	lb.	.90	1.10
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	1.60
Michler's Ketone	lb.	4.25	4.50
Monochlorobenzene	lb.	.15	.18
*Monoethylaniline	lb.	2.00	2.40
a-Naphthol, crude	lb.	1.15	1.30
Refined	lb.	1.45	1.50
b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	.75	.77
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.45	.50
b-Naphthylamine, tech.	lb.	1.50	2.00
Sublimed	lb.	2.25	2.50
p-Nitroaniline	lb.	1.10	1.15
p-Nitroacetanilide	lb.	.85	.90
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.14	.16
p-Nitrochlorobenzene	lb.	.42	.45
p-Nitrophenol	lb.	.80	.85
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	.75	.80
m-Nitro-p-toluidine	lb.	3.50	3.65
p-Nitro-o-toluidine	lb.	3.65	4.00
p-Nitrotoluene	lb.	2.90	3.00
Nitrotoluene, Mixed	lb.	.16	.18
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.55	2.65
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.45	1.55
Phenyl-a-Naphthylamine	lb.	2.50	2.75
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	1.00	1.25
"R" Salt	lb.	.50	.60
Resorcinol, Technical	lb.	.90	.90
Sodium Metanilate	lb.	3.75	5.00
Sodium Naphthionate	lb.	1.45	1.50
Sodium Picramate	lb.	.80	.85
Schaeffer's Salt	lb.	.90	.95
c-Toluene Sulfonamide	lb.	.275	.30
Tolidine	lb.	1.70	1.75
Sulfate	lb.	1.10	1.10
Toluidine, Mixed	lb.	.45	.50
o-Toluidine	lb.	.27	.30
m-Toluidine	lb.	1.75	1.90
Triphenyl Phosphate	lb.	1.50	1.60
Xylidine	lb.	.50	.55

COAL-TAR COLORS

Black	lb.	1.25	1.70
Brown	lb.	1.00	5.00
Fuchsin	lb.	2.50	2.50
Green	lb.	2.70	3.50
Orange II	lb.	.80	1.00
Orange III	lb.	1.00	1.25
Red	lb.	1.30	1.50
Scarlet	lb.	1.00	1.00
Violet 10B	lb.	1.00	1.00
Amidite Yellow R.	lb.	1.00	1.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	1.00	1.00
Nominal	lb.	2.00	7.50

Azo Yellow	lb.	3.50	4.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	4.50
Brilliant Delphine B.S.	lb.	3.50	4.50
Erythrosin	lb.	12.00	14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	3.00	3.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, cont.	lb.	3.00	3.50
Indigotin, conc.	lb.	3.00	3.50
Indigotin, paste	lb.	1.50	1.60
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	7.50
Orange, R. G.	lb.	2.00	2.25
Orange Y conc.	lb.	9.00	10.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	1.00	1.10
Ponceau 2R	lb.	1.00	1.10
Tartrazin, Dom.	lb.	1.00	1.10
Uranine	lb.	10.00	11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	7.00	8.00

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb.	1.00	1.15
Sky Blue, conc.	lb.	4.25	4.75
Sky Blue 5BX	lb.	2.00	2.50
Blue 2B	lb.	1.70	1.80
Brown R	lb.	1.65	1.80
Brown G	lb.	1.55	1.70
Bordeaux	lb.	1.75	2.50
Fas: Black	lb.	4.00	5.00
Fast Pink	lb.	3.50	6.00
Fast Red	lb.	1.50	2.50
Fast Yellow	lb.	2.20	4.00
Yellow	lb.	2.20	2.50
Violet cont.	lb.	3.50	5.00
Benzopurpurin, 10 B.	lb.	1.95	2.50
Benzopurpurin, 4 B.	lb.	2.25	2.50
Chrysophenine	lb.	.90	1.10
Congo Red 4B Type	lb.	5.00	5.25
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	8.75	9.25
Gerafin	lb.	7.00	8.00
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00	8.00

OIL COLORS:

Black	lb.	.70	1.00
Blue	lb.	1.65	2.00
Orange	lb.	1.40	1.90
Red III	lb.	1.65	2.00
Scarlet	lb.	1.75	2.00
Yellow	lb.	1.70	2.00
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.90	.95

SULFUR COLORS:

Black	lb.	.20	.30
Blue	lb.	.70	.75
Brown	lb.	.35	.45
Green	lb.	1.00	2.00
Yellow	lb.	.90	1.00

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	9.25
Alizarin, medium	lb.	6.25	7.80
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	1.00	1.20
Alizarin Cyanine	lb.	10.00	12.00
Alizarin Orange	lb.	1.55	1.90
Alizarin Red, 20 p.c. Paste	lb.	1.10	1.25
Alizarin Yellow G	lb.	1.80	2.00
Alizarin Yellow R	lb.	1.50	1.55
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.25	1.35
Chrome Blue, Imp.	lb.	2.20	2.50
Chrome Brown	lb.	2.50	2.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	1.25	1.50
Chrome Red	lb.	2.00	2.00
Chrome Yellow	lb.	3.25	4.00
Galloycyanin	lb.	3.25	4.00

BASIC COLORS:

Alkali Blue	lb.	.85	1.45
Auramine O	lb.	2.50	3.25
Auramine OO	lb.	4.15	4.25
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	.70	.90
Bismarck Brown G	lb.	1.20	1.30
Brilliant Green Crystals	lb.	6.00	7.00
Chrysoidin Y	lb.	.75	1.00
Crystal Violet	lb.	.75	.85
Emerald Green, Crystals	lb.	5.00	6.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	8.00	8.50
Fuchsin Crystals, Dom.	lb.	.85	.85
Fuchsin Base	lb.	4.50	5.50
Magenta Dom.	lb.	4.25	4.75
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb.	4.50	5.00
Malachite Green, Powd.	lb.	3.50	3.60
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	2.75	3.75
Medicinal	lb.	2.75	3.75
Methyl Violet, 2B	lb.	3.50	3.75
Methyl Violet, 6B	lb.	4.50	5.00
Nigrosine, sps. sol.	lb.	1.00	1.00
Phosphine, water sol., blue	lb.	1.00	1.00
Phosphine G, Domestic	lb.	7.00	10.00
Rhodamine B, ex. cont.	lb.	40.00	45.00
Satranine	lb.	3.50	3.50
Victoria Blue B	lb.	5.00	5.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	6.00	6.50
Victoria Blue, crys.	lb.	6.00	6.50
Victoria Green	lb.	6.00	7.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	8.00
Violet Yellow	lb.	7.00	8.00
Violamine R & B.	lb.	8.00	8.00

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Tanning Materials, Starches, Fats, Oils and Greases

NATURAL DYE STUFFS

Anatto, fine	lb.	.32	—	.33
Seed	lb.	.03½	—	.05
Carmine No. 40	lb.	5.75	—	5.80
Cochineal	lb.	.60	—	.62
Gambler, see tanning.				
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.25	—	2.30
Quides	lb.	2.25	—	2.30
Guatemala	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Kurpahs	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Madras	lb.	.90	—	1.10
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.25	—	.27
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.26	—	.29
Chinese	lb.	.34	—	.36
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.08½	—	.10½
Aleppy	lb.	.11	—	.11½

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.06	—	.08
Camwood, chips	lb.	.18	—	.20
Fustic, sticks	ton	50.00	—	55.00
Chips	lb.	.05	—	.06
Hyperic, chips	lb.	.07	—	.08
Logwood Sticks	ton	40.00	—	50.00
Chips	lb.	.04½	—	.05½
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Red Saunders	lb.	.22	—	.25

DYE EXTRACTS

Note: Range of prices on dye extracts includes quality range for large quantity.

Archil, Double	lb.	.24	—	.27
Triple	lb.	—	—	.19
Concentrated	lb.	.24	—	.27
Catch, Mangrove, see Tanning				
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.15	—	.18
Liquid	lb.	.11	—	.13
Tablet	lb.	.12	—	.14
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—	.26
English	lb.	.24	—	.26
Concentrated	lb.	—	—	.26
Flavine	lb.	1.00	—	1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.24	—	.32
Crystals	lb.	.30	—	.40
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.15	—	.19
Gall	lb.	.25	—	.37
*Hematin Extract 51 deg.	lb.	.16	—	.18
*Crystals	lb.	.28	—	.33
Hyperic, liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.20	—	.30
Logwood, solid	lb.	.22	—	.31
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.13	—	.17
Osage Orange, Extract 43 deg.	lb.	.09	—	.16
Crystals	lb.	—	—	.30
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.				
Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Powdered, 100 p.c.	lb.	.14	—	.18

MISCELLANEOUS DYE STUFFS

Albumein, Egg, edible	lb.	.72	—	.75
Technical	lb.	.50	—	.60
Blood, imported	lb.	—	—	—
Domestic	lb.	—	—	—
Prussian blue	lb.	.80	—	.85
Soluble	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Spray yolk	lb.	.65	—	.70
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.15	—	.20
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.12	—	.14
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	—	.13½
520-lb. casks	lb.	—	—	.12½
Carload lots	lb.	—	—	.12

DEXTRINS AND STARCHES

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	7.25	—	7.50
Dextrin, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	7.00	—	7.50
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.11	—	.13
Starch, Powd., bags	100 lbs.	4.72	—	4.83
Pearl, Globe, bags	100 lbs.	4.58	—	4.68
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Imported, duty paid	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Tapoca flour, high grade	lb.	.08	—	.09
Medium grade	lb.	.05	—	.06
Low grade	lb.	.04½	—	.05

*Nominal

Tanning Materials

Algarobilla	ton	—	—	—
Olvi Olvi	ton	70.00	—	75.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	16.00	—	18.00
Mangrove, Africar, 33 p.c.	ton	75.00	—	80.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	67.00	—	70.00
Myrobalans, 11	ton	60.00	—	65.00
I2	ton	45.00	—	50.00
B1	ton	38.00	—	43.00
B2	ton	42.00	—	47.00
R2	ton	42.00	—	47.00
Oak Bark	ton	20.00	—	23.00
Ground	ton	—	—	25.00
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	—	15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	—	29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 28 p.c. tan.	ton	—	—	75.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan.	ton	65.00	—	70.00
Valonia Cups 28-33 p.c.	ton	45.00	—	55.00
Beard, 40 p.c.	ton	70.00	—	80.00
Wattle Bark	ton	70.00	—	80.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, clarified, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.03½	—	.04
bbls., f.o.b. wks.	lb.	.09½	—	.09½
Decolorized, 25 p.c. bbls.	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Powdered, 60 p.c.	lb.	.09½	—	.10½
Gambler, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.09	—	.09½
Common	lb.	.15	—	.16
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.06½	—	.06½
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan works.	lb.	.04½	—	.05
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.09½	—	.09½
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	.11	—	.12
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.	lb.	.06½	—	.07½
Liquid, 35 p.c. tan.	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c.	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Solid, 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Substitute, liq., 23-25 p.c.	lb.	.06½	—	.07
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c.	lb.	.06½	—	.06½
Tanks	lb.	.06½	—	.06½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c.	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Barrels	lb.	.07	—	.07½
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.09½	—	.10
Solid, 65 p.c. tan ordinary	lb.	—	—	.12
Clarified	lb.	.01½	—	.01½
Spruce, liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.02½	—	.03
works, tanks	lb.	.07½	—	.08
Powd., 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	—	—	—
Sumac, liquid, tan.	lb.	—	—	—

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carload)

Cod Newfoundland	gal.	.95	—	1.00
Domestic, prime	gal.	.90	—	.95
Cod Liver, Newfoundland, bbl.	bbl.	65.00	—	66.00
Norwegian	bbl.	65.00	—	66.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06	—	.06½
English	lb.	.06	—	.06½
Neutral	lb.	.10	—	.13
Herring	gal.	—	—	.70
Horse	lb.	.11	—	.12
Lard prime	gal.	1.55	—	1.60
Off prime	gal.	1.35	—	1.40
No. 1	gal.	—	—	1.20
Extra, No. 1	gal.	—	—	1.25
No. 2	gal.	—	—	1.15
Menhaden, Light strained	gal.	—	—	.85
Yellow, bleached	gal.	—	—	.88
Extra, bleached, winter	gal.	—	—	.90
Crude, f.o.b. works, bbls.	gal.	—	—	.55
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	—	1.65
30 deg., cold test	gal.	—	—	1.60
40 deg., cold test	gal.	—	—	1.50
Prime	gal.	—	—	1.55
Olco, Oil	lb.	.15½	—	.18½
Red Distilled	lb.	.14½	—	.14½
Saponified	lb.	.14½	—	.14½
Sod	lb.	—	—	—
Sperm, bleached winter				
38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	—	1.85
45 deg., cold test	gal.	—	—	1.80

*Nominal

Stearic Acid, single pressed	lb.	.19½	—	.20
Double pressed	lb.	.20½	—	.21
Triple pressed	lb.	.23½	—	.24
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.25	—	1.30
Whale, natural winter	gal.	—	—	1.20
Bleached, winter	gal.	1.25	—	1.30
Crude, tanks, Coast	lb.	—	—	.13

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	—	—	.17
Cases	lb.	—	—	.18
No. 3	lb.	.16	—	.16½
China Wood Oil, bbls.	lb.	.17	—	.17½
Coast, bbls.	lb.	.15	—	.15½
Coconut Dom. Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.15	—	.15½
Tanks, Spot	lb.	.13½	—	.14
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	lb.	.16½	—	.16½
Tanks	lb.	.15½	—	.15½
Manilla, tanks, coast	lb.	.13½	—	.13½
Edible	lb.	.17	—	.17½
Copra, Pacific Coast	lb.	.07	—	.07½
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	.14½	—	.15
Crude Tanks Shipping ptb.	lb.	.08½	—	.08½
Barrels	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Cottonseed, Crude, f. o. o.	lb.	—	—	.10
mills, in tanks	lb.	—	—	.10½
Prime Summer, Yel. bbls.	lb.	.12	—	.13
*White	lb.	—	—	—
Winter, yellow	lb.	.15½	—	.15½
Hempseed	lb.	.17	—	.17½
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	—	—	1.22
5 barrel lots	gal.	—	—	1.28
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	—	1.28
Double Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	—	1.30
Raw tanks	gal.	—	—	1.15
English, Spot	gal.	—	—	1.15
Olive, denatured	gal.	—	—	2.95
Edible	gal.	3.60	—	3.90
Foots	lb.	.10	—	.10½
Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	.10½	—	.10½
*Henin	lb.	—	—	.10
Niger	lb.	.09½	—	.10
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.15	—	.15
Imported	lb.	.14½	—	.15
Peanut Oil, refined	lb.	.16	—	.17
Crude, f.o.b. mills	lb.	.12	—	.12½
Oriental, coast, tanks	lb.	.10½	—	.10½
Perilla, coast tanks	lb.	.12	—	.13
Bbls., N. Y.	lb.	—	—	—
Poppy Seed	gal.	—	—	3.25
Rapeseed, ref'd bbl.	gal.	1.45	—	1.50
Blown	gal.	1.65	—	1.70
Crude, coast, tanks	gal.	—	—	1.45
*Imported	gal.	—	—	2.75
Soy Bean, tanks Coast, Sept.	lb.	.09½	—	.09½
Futures	lb.	.09½	—	.09½
New York, bbls., crude	lb.	.13½	—	.14
Edible	lb.	.16	—	.17
Walnut, Crude	lb.	.16½	—	.17

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	—	—	.12
Yellow	lb.	.09	—	.09½
House	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Brown	lb.	.05	—	.05½
Lard City	lb.	—	—	1.84
Compound	lb.	.16	—	.23½
Stearine, lard	lb.	—	—	.14½
Oleo	lb.	—	—	.12
Tallow, edible	lb.	—	—	.12
City, Special	lb.	—	—	.10

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.13½	—	.13½
City Fancy	lb.	.13½	—	.13½
Prime Packers	lb.	.15	—	.15½
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.12	—	.12½
*"B" White	lb.	.10	—	.10½
*"B" White	lb.	.09½	—	.10
Yellow	lb.	.09½	—	.09½
Brown	lb.	.07½	—	.08½
Bone	lb.	.07½	—	.07½
House	lb.	.08½	—	.09
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	.14	—	.14½
Lard leaf	lb.	—	—	.18½

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*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas ..	—	—	—	66.00
f.o.b. New Orleans ..	—	—	—	61.00
*Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta ..	—	—	—	78.00
Columbia ..	—	—	—	78.00
New Orleans ..	—	—	—	78.00
*Corn Cake ..	—	—	—	78.00
Meal Chicago, short ton ..	66.46	—	—	78.00
Linseed cake, dom. short ton ..	—	—	—	59.00
Linseed Meal ..	—	—	—	60.00

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ACIDS—Cresylic, 100 cks., Barrett & Co., Leith; Oxalic, 9 bbls., 1 cs., Downer & Co., Hamburg; 40 cks., Stein, Hall & Co., Rotterdam; Tartaric, 40 bbls., R. W. Greeff & Co., Naples; 200 cs., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Rotterdam; 100 cks., W. Neuberg, Rotterdam

ALBUMEN—Bleed, Light, 4 cks., D. A. Ross & Co., Liverpool

ALCOHOL—2 cs., McKesson & Robbins, Paramaribo; 100 bbls., New York Industrial Alcohol Co., San Juan

ALMONDS—200 cks., Bank of New York, Tarragona; 500 cks., First National Bank, Tarragona; 400 cks., E. Naumberg & Co., Tarragona; 500 cks., Goschens & Cunliffe, Tarragona; 300 cks., Irving National Bank, Tarragona; Shelled, 150 cs., Commercial Bank of Spanish America, Alicante

ALOE—50 cs., Marden, Orth & Hastings, Curacao; 12 bbls., 240 cs., Suzarte & Whitney, Maracaibo

ANILINE DYES—14 drums, 19 drums, Aniline Dyes & Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 14 cks., 1 cs., Textile Alliance, Inc., Rotterdam; 1 csk. A. Buchot, Inc., Rotterdam

ANTIMONY—Sulfur, 100 bbls., T. D. Downing & Co., Havre

ARCHIL—10 cks., Innes, Speiden & Co., Liverpool

ARSENIC—561 bbls., American Metal Co., Tampico

BARK—Buckthorn, 291 bls., R. F. Downing & Co., Rotterdam; Quillaja, 57 bls., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., Valparaiso; 2 pkgs., Praki & Co., Valparaiso

BAY RUM—721 cs., Born Distilling Co., San Juan

BEANS—Castor, 150 bgs., Melchior Armstrong & Dessau, Port au Prince; 23 cks., H. Behrens & Co., Gomales; 70 bgs., J. L. Hachtmann & Co., Port De Paix; 41 bgs., H. Mann & Co., Port De Paix; Cocoa, 500 bgs., Bank of New York, Bahia; 4,000 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Bahia; 1,000 bgs., London & Brazilian Bank, Bahia; 400 National City Bank, Bahia; 2,500 bgs., Irving National Bank, Bahia; 500 bgs., Wood & Selick, Inc., Bahia; 200 bgs., Bank of New York, Bahia; 3,247 bgs., J. H. Rayner & Co., Liverpool; 1,139 bgs., J. Aron & Co., Liverpool; 295 bgs., Mercantile Bank of America, Maracaibo; 34 bgs., Habicht & Co., Maracaibo; 59 bgs., R. Desvergne, Maracaibo; 26 bgs., Suzarte & Whitney, Maracaibo; 416 bgs., Yglesias & Co., La Guayra; 134 bgs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Paramaribo; 399 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Paramaribo; 50 bgs., L. Turnure, Carupano; 667 bgs., Scholtz & Co., Carupano; 400 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Carupano; 25 bgs., American Trading Co., Carupano; 1 bag W. Arnold & Co., Port au Prince; 204 bgs., Yglesias, Sanchez; 1,481 bgs., Vasquez, Correa & Co., Sanchez; 781 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Sanchez; 662 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., Sanchez; 118 bgs., Livermore, Rojas & Co., Sanchez; 134 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Sanchez; 50 bgs., Michelen & Co., Sanchez; 61 bgs., J. J. Julia & Co., Sanchez; 90 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Sanchez; 135 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Sanchez; 92 bgs., Heymann & Co., Puerto Plata; 36 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Puerto Plata; 403 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Puerto Plata; 106 bgs., J. J. Julia & Co., Puerto Plata; 40 bgs., Vasquez, Correa & Co., Puerto Plata; 100 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Puerto Plata; 300 bgs., Michelen & Co., Puerto Plata; 1,080 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., San Pedro, Macoris; Vanilla, 28 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Rotterdam

BITTERS—1,000 cs., Angostura Bitters, Ltd., Trinidad

BLOOD—Dried, 57 cks., Commissary Purchasing Agent, Cristobal

CAMPORH—Cin. Chemical Works, Genoa

CARMIN—F. Fezandile, Havre

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—9 cs., E. Billhuber, Rotterdam; 125 cks., Roessler, Hasslacher Chemical Co., Rotterdam

CINCHONIDINE—Alkaleid, R. W. Greeff & Co., Rotterdam

CINCHONINE—16 cs., American Express Co., Rotterdam

COPRA—68 bgs., Pizz. Nephews & Co., Cristobal

CHROMIUM OXIDE—4 cs., Irving National Bank, Liverpool; 2 cks., Reichard-Coulston, Inc., Liverpool

DIVI DIVI—1,737 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Curacao

DRAGON'S BLOOD—8 cs., R. Hillmers Son & Co., Singapore

DRUGS—25 cs., E. Fougera & Co., Havre

ERGOT—240 bbls., A. Joenssen, Bilbao

EXTRACTS—Mangrove, 200 bxs., W. A. Ross & Bros., Inc., Liverpool; Quebracho, 7,000 bgs., National City Bank, Montevideo; 2,063 bgs., Irving National Bank, Buenos Aires; 61,480 bgs., New York Quebracho Extract Co., Buenos Aires

GAMBIER—Block, 281 cs., East Asiatic Co., Singapore

GELATIN—Powdered, 80 cs., P. H. Manners, Leith

GLUE—Ground, 40 cs., P. H. Manners, Leith

GLYCERIN—18 drums, Marx & Rawolle, Liverpool; 19 drums, Marx & Rawolle, Antwerp

GREASE—134 bbls., Commissary Purchasing Agent, Cristobal

GUM—Chicle, 6 bbls., Wellman, Peck & Co., Liverpool; Copal, 225 cs., Guaranty Trust Co., Singapore; 167 bskts., Kawahara & Co., Macassar; 65 bskts., Far East Importing Co., Macassar; 100 cs., 493 bgs., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Singapore; 330 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., Singapore; 321 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Singapore; 300 cs., Guaranty Trust Co., Singapore; 1,629 bgs., Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Antwerp; Damar, 300 cs., S. Winterbourne, Batavia

HERBS—102 bgs., A. Joenssen, Antwerp

HOPS—30 bbls., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Rotterdam

IRON OXIDE—68 cks., E. M. & F. Waldo, Liverpool; 48 cks., Irving National Bank, Liverpool

KOLA NUTS—Granulated, 3 cs., Kronfeld Saunders & Co., Southampton; 2 bgs., MacPherson & Co., Grenada

LARD—104 cs., Melchior, Armstrong & Dessau, San Juan

LEAVES—Coca, 90 bbls., Maywood Chemical Works, South Pacific Ports; Belladonna, 14 bls., Schutz & Co., Hamburg; Jaborandi, 2 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool; Uva Ursi, 33 cks., Equitable Trust Co., Alicante

LEECHES—3 tubs, C. C. Tenneriello, Naples

LICORICE EXTRACT—5 cs., L. Johnston & Co., Seville

LICORICE PASTE—240 cs., H. Utard, Tarragona

LIME TARTRATE—44 cks., C. Pfizer & Co., Valencia

LOGWOOD—744 tons, Flynn, Marbourg & Flynn, Miragoane

MAGNESIUM—Chloride, 100 cks., A. Kramer & Co., Rotterdam

MEDICINES—8 pkgs., W. H. St. Johns & Co., Halifax; 20 cs., M. Montecelli, Genoa; 10 cs., Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Stockholm

NAPHTHALENE—33 cks., Guaranty Trust Co., Genoa; 18 cks., Irving National Bank, Antwerp; 403 cs., London Joint City & Midland Bank, Stockholm; Flakes, 18 cks., Caravel Co., Stockholm

NUX VOMICA—133 bgs., McKesson & Robbins, Antwerp

OILS—Coconut, 500 bbls., Southern Cotton Oil Co., Rotterdam; Cod, 100 cks., National Sponge & Chamois Co., St. Johns; 25 cks., Funch, Edye & Co., St. Johns; 10 cks., Bowring & Co., St. Johns; Cod Liver, 15 bbls., Towns & James, St. Johns; Etheral, 4 cs., De Lorne, Holman Co., Rotterdam; Haarlem, 2 cs., A. F. Brombacher & Co., Rotterdam; Oleo, 40 bbls., Commissary Purchasing Agent, Cristobal; Olive, 1,000 cs., A. D. Shaw & Co., Seville; 100 cs., National Bank, Seville; 2,000 cs., S. Briones, Seville; 8 hnds., E. Sanchez & Co., Seville; 50 cs., Armstrong Cork Co., Seville; 250 cs., Schroeder Bros., Barcelona; 250 cs., Caldwell & Co., Barcelona; 1,985 cs., Schroeder Bros., Malaga; 433 bbls., Irving National Bank, Tarragona; 400 cs., Banca Commerciale, Genoa; 335 cs., P. Pastene, Genoa; 100 cs., P. Bertelli & Co., Genoa; 100 cs., J. Personeni, Genoa; 400 cs., Sutherland International Despatch, Genoa; 4 bbls., Northern, Trott & Sullivan, Rotterdam; Palm, 11 cs., Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., Liverpool; Rapeseed, 25 bbls., Pigot, Sayre & Co., Hull; 500 bbls., Vacuum Oil Co., Hull

OILS, ESSENTIAL—Bay, 6 cs., R. Moelhaussen, St. Lucia; Copaiba, 100 cs., G. Amsinck & Co., Para; 30 cs., J. Reismann, Para; 10 cs., Ultramarine Corporation, Para; Rosemary, 4 pkgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Seville

OSIER—White, 464 bbls., Irving National Bank, Havre

PEEL—Orange, 250 cs., General Export & Commission Co., Jaemel

PEPPERMINT—30 cs., Powells Candy Co., Hull

PERFUMERY—1 cs., B. Altman & Co., Southampton; 5 cs., M. J. Corbett & Co., Southampton; 1 box, Rahhal Bros., Callao; 21 cs., Ungerer & Co., Antwerp; 2 cs., J. Personeni, Genoa; 16 cs., E. Utard, Havre; 15 pkgs., G. Lueders, Havre; 6 cs., Fougera & Co., Havre; 3 cs., American Excelsior Co., Havre; 14 cs., M. Levy, Havre; 1 cs., C. S. Todd & Co., Havre; 15 cs., A. Bourjois & Co., Havre; 5 cs., M. J. Corbett & Co., Havre; 1 cs., Southern Pacific Co., Havre; 1 cs., P. Collado & Co., Havre; 11 cs., F. Arnold & Co., Havre; 15 cs., B. E. Levy, Havre; 1 cs., Merchants Despatch, Havre; 1 cs., National Green Mica Co., Havre; 1 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Havre; 34 cs., C. Baez, Havre; 2 cs., B. French, Inc., Paris; 4 cs., A. L. Van Ameringen, Amsterdam; 1 cs., American Express Co., Rotterdam

PHOSPHORUS—47 cs., E. Miller, Antwerp; White, 123 cs., E. Miller, Antwerp

PLUMBAGO—81 bbls., First National Bank, Colombo

POTASSIUM SALTS—60 cs., Leon, Israel & Bros., Hamburg; Muriate, 10,840 bgs., London County Westminster Park Bank, Hamburg

QUICKSILVER—9 flasks, I. Kubie & Co., Tampico

ROOTS—Arrow, 50 bbls., E. P. Rogers, Barbados; Ipecac, 2 cs., I. Brandon & Bros., Panama; 2 cs., Fidanque Bros. & Co., Panama; 10 bgs., Hollingshurst & Co., Panama; 5 bbls., Thompson & Co., Montevideo; 49 bbls., S. L. Libby & Co., Montevideo; Licorice, 129 bbls., C. Garcia & Co., Alicante; 134 bbls., Equitable Trust Co., Alicante; Medicinal, 20 bgs., J. Hopkins & Co., Bahia

SAL AMMONIAC—20 cks., Farmer's Loan & Trust Co., Liverpool

SALT MEDICINAL, 10 cs., Dayies, Turner & Co., Genoa

SALVARSAN—16 cs., 1 cs., National City Bank, Rotterdam

SEEDS—Caraway, 768 bgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Graham & Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., J. D. Nordlinger & Co., Rotterdam; Flaxseed, 24,828 bgs., American Linseed Co., Buenos Aires; 109,345 bgs., Spencer, Kellogg & Sons, Rosario; Rape, 50 bgs., J. D. Nordlinger, Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Levy & Lewis Co., Rotterdam; 112 bbls., Loewitt, Lardes & Co., Rotterdam

SOAP—Castile, 2 cs., J. Personeni, Genoa

SODIUM SALTS—Silico Fluoride, 120 bgs., C. B. Richard & Co., Antwerp

SPICES—Cloves, 987 bbls., Park Union Banking Corporation, Liverpool; Mace, 5 bbls., McPherson & Co., Grenada; 10 bbls., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Grenada; 97 bbls., Frame & Co., Grenada; Nutmegs, 22 bgs., McPherson & Co., Grenada; 52 bgs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Grenada; 25 bgs., T. Scott & Co., Grenada; 11 bgs., Middleton & Co., Grenada; 131 cs., Frame & Co., Rotterdam; 351 bgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; Paprika, 318 bgs., Globe Shipping Co., Rotterdam; Pepper, Black, 215 cs., Parodi Ermino & Co., Genoa; 379 bgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; Pepper, White, 47 bgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; Pimento, 25 cks., 5 cs., F. W. Frost & Co., Alicante; 48 bgs., 2 bgs., W. & A. Leaman, Kingston; 31 bgs., J. H. Hamlen & Son, Kingston; 800 bgs., A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston; 50 bgs., Huth, Gillespie & Co., Kingston

SPONGES—22 pkgs., New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co., Tampico

STEARINE—31 bbls., Commissary Purchasing Agent, Cristobal

STICKLAC—50 bgs., 200 bgs., National City Bank, Calcutta

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TARTAR—114 bgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Valencia; 73 bbs., Tartar Chemical Works, Alicante; 19 scks., M. Barras, Valparaiso; 243 bgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Genoa

TERRA ALBA—50 double bgs., Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Hull
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—50 scks., American Trading Co., Antwerp
WATER—Mineral, 100 cs., A. F. Stoeger, Rotterdam
WAX—Bees, 140 bgs., J. O. Francesconi & Co., Pernambuco; 28 bgs., Anglo-South American Bank, Valparaiso; 72 scks., Cla

General Commercial, Valparaiso; 1 cs., Hartmann Pacific Co., Aux Cayes; 18 cks., F. Ricart & Co., Azua; 3 seroons, Sugar Products Co., Puerto Plata; 5 seroons, F. C. Luthi & Co., Puerto Plata; 20 cs., 5 bbs., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Rotterdam; Vegetable, 26 bbs., Mercantile Bank of America, Maracaibo
WHITING—Powdered, 500 bgs., Banker's Trust Co., Antwerp

OPPOSE RECLASSIFICATION OF ACIDS

Some fifty representatives of the heavy chemical industry met with the Consolidated Classification Committee on August 30th to discuss the question of classification of acids in carboys for purposes of freight rating. F. W. Smith, chairman of the meeting set forth the reason for the proposed increase in rating from first-class to one and one-half first-class from the carriers' point of view. He stated that the cost of loading and bracing of carboys was about 50c each and this cost coupled with the large amounts of damage paid every year by the carrier necessitated a greater proportion of revenue from this character of freight. The new classification would put the Eastern territory on a par with the Southern and Western.

J. I. Tierney, representing the Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States, which is made up of 90 per cent of the manufacturers of heavy chemicals producing 95 per cent of the heavy acids affected, stated that the association was definitely opposed to the increase. The reasons of the manufacturers were presented by George H. Stevenson, of the General Chemical Co., H. J. Faggart, of the du Pont Co., C. W. Bowden, of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Mr. Callahan, of the Merrimac Chemical Co., and H. D. Anderson of the Dow Chemical Co.

The arguments presented were to the effect that damages to shipments were due to faulty loading and figures were presented to show that shipments loaded by shippers show a negligible loss compared with those loaded by the carriers. The disproportionate increase in freight rate on a commodity which has so low a value as sulfuric acid was also brought out. Figures were presented to show that the higher classification would make the freight on a less than carload shipment of sulfuric acid in carboys from Pittsburgh to Chicago 250 per cent of the value of the shipment.

The question was taken under consideration.

COMPLETE FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS

Complete official statistics covering the foreign commerce of the United States during the calendar years 1918 and 1919 are contained in a volume known as "Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States," just published by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce.

This document is the Government's annual itemized statement of the articles of merchandise exported and imported. It shows in detail the classes of goods shipped to and received from each country and the value thereof. With its aid the manufacturer, exporter, or student of foreign commerce can ascertain the importance of any country as an established market for a wide range of American products. Sources of foreign goods are disclosed in the same way.

Fire which broke out on the night of August 29 in the plant of the Standard Guano Company at Curtis Bay, Baltimore, from some unknown cause destroyed the bone factory, the tanking plant and the boiler room, together with a large lot of fertilizer material and nine railroad cars, causing a loss which some officials of the company estimate at \$250,000, probably fully covered by insurance. The destroyed portion of the plant will be rebuilt as soon as possible. A fire on October 7, 1919, wrecked practically the entire plant. At that time the damage was put as high as \$1,500,000.

New Incorporations

Newark Match Co., Dover, Del., capital \$3,000,000. Barney F. Bergen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Victor H. Hansen, Pelham, N. Y.; C. Alex. Pomeroy, New York.

Peninsula Paint Co., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. A. W. Britton, S. B. Howard, H. C. Hand, 65 Cedar Street, New York.

Scott's Preparations, Manhattan, capital \$100,000. Drugs and medicines. S. Levy, G. Hall, H. Goldstein, 5 West 37th st., New York.

Haack Godt Co., Brooklyn, capital \$25,000. To dye furs. Mrs. E. Helmstetter, S. Godt, E. F. O. Haack, 179 Monroe st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Waldo Fertilizer Co., Waldo, Arkansas, capital \$25,000. L. D. Kemmerer. T. S. Cook, Charles Clerk, J. H. Rhea, Waldo.

Cleveland Chemical Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$500,000. C. T. Cohe, C. B. Outtin, S. L. Mackey, local Wilmington incorporators.

The Tomo Corporation, Manhattan. To trade in vegetable oils. W. P. Fleishman, E. Weil, O. L. Gibson, 44 Vesey st., New York.

Celestin Company, Manhattan, capital \$50,000. Chemicals. J. Harris, A. Neale, W. Browning, 1545 Broadway, New York.

Capital Increases—S. Wander & Sons Chemical Co., Albany, from \$20,000 to \$200,000.

Designation—Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Texas, \$250,000. Representative, H. F. J. Knobloch, 50 East 42nd st., New York.

While the number of August defaults, as reported to R. G. Dun & Co., falls slightly below the July total, 673 against 681, the liabilities are about \$6,400,000 larger, \$28,372,895 contrasting with \$21,906,412, and last month's figures, both numerically and otherwise, sharply exceeded those of August, 1919.

New enterprises formed in August included chemical companies with an investment of \$36,715,000, compared with \$3,350,000 in August, 1919. It is estimated that \$228,840,000 has been invested in chemical companies since the armistice was signed.

The Deutsche Jurgenswerke Company of Hamburg, with a capital of 100,000,000 marks, has been started for the purpose of supplying Germany with fats. The Dutch Jurgens Margarine Works and the Deutsche Bank are interested.

Loss of \$150,000 is reported by the Northern Transportation Co. by the burning of a barge known as Northern No. 30, loaded with 2,100 tons of acid phosphate, and lying at the wharf of the Armour Fertilizer Works, at Wilmington, D. C.

The German Government is ready to release 30,000 to 50,000 tons of nitrogen which has been made by Haber process from air. The nitrogen will be exported duty free.

B. Fenster, manager of the chemical department of George F. Taylor & Co., is on vacation in the Catskills.

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CHEMICAL EXPORT TRADE OF CANADA*(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

Toronto, Canada, Sept. 6.—J. E. Ray, Canadian Trade Commissioner to Manchester, England, reports concerning the demand for chemicals that recently a number of inquiries for chemical manufactures have been received by him. The requirements of Lancashire and Yorkshire are very extensive. The total British imports of acetate of lime in 1913 were 99,582 cwts., of which quantity 62,329 cwts. came from Canada. During earlier years of the war the trade passed largely into the hands of the United States, but in 1917 imports from the United States fell to 8,606 cwts. and to nil in 1918, while those from Canada advanced to 30,643 cwts. in 1917 and declined again to 21,199 cwts. in the following year.

Considerable advance on the part of Canada is recorded in her exports of acetic acid to Britain. In 1913 no supplies came to the British markets from that source and only small quantities were received during the four following years, but in 1918 Canada contributed 77,812 cwts. toward the total imports of 89,753 cwts the United States being her chief competitor in this line. Although Canada has made some progress in the exportation of acetone there is ample scope for the enlargement of her trade. During the years 1915-18 inclusive the United States and Canada were the only source of Britain's supply. The total British imports in 1918 amounted to 173,982 cwts. of which 35,691 cwts. were from Canada and 138,291 cwts. from the United States. Canada has considerably augmented her exports of carbide of calcium to Britain during the last few years, the first shipments being made in 1915. Of the total British imports in 1918 amounting to 517,262 cwts., 404,347 were purchased from Norway and the balance from Canada.

Among the chemicals sought by buyers in the Manchester district are wood alcohol, dyes and chemicals used in the calico printing industry, acetic acid, chloride of soda and potash, talc and cobalt salts, liquid rosin, potato starch, glucose and dextrine.

An official board has been appointed by the German Government for regulating the coal-tar trade. It is called "The Economic Union for Crude Coal Tar and Coal-Tar Products," and will supervise trade in crude coal tar, coal-tar oil, fuel oil, briquet tar, and similar coal-tar products. Its membership is made up of agents from the crude coal-tar factories, the intermediate factories, and the trade in consumer circles, and numbers 45 members in all. The workmen are also represented. The board has power to appoint subcommittees to fix prices, control imports and exports, and work out schemes of distribution.

The U. S. Civil Service Commission announces competitive examinations for a chemist \$3,000 to \$4,000 a year, and associate chemist, \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year. Applications must be in the Washington office of the Commission by Oct. 5.

Importations of gambier during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, amounted to 10,207,013 pounds, against 5,909,382 pounds in the previous fiscal year and 8,964,832 two years ago.

Copenhagen authorities have discovered that large quantities of cocaine and morphia have been smuggled into Denmark from Germany.

The Grand Dad Medicine Company of Chicago has increased its board of directors from three to five members.

HALF WORLD MICA SUPPLY FROM INDIA

Half of the world's supply of mica is mined in India by the primitive methods in vogue a century ago. In more recent years it has been mined in the Nellor district of Madras, but the main deposit is in a belt about eight miles long and twelve broad which lies in the northern part of Hazaribagh district and stretches into the adjoining districts of Gaya and Monghyr. The main centre of the industry is at Koderma, in the Hazaribagh district.

Mica does not occur in thick seams like coal, but in small deposits, or "books" and a mica mine or quarry present the appearance of a huge rabbit warren, the workers burrowing from "book" to "book" by passages that are sometimes just sufficient to admit a small boy. In most cases very primitive methods are used, the lower levels of the mine being reached by roughly made bamboo ladders and the excavated material being passed hand over hand from one coolie to another. The bailing out of water is done in the same way by the use of buckets, and during three months in the monsoon operations may be suspended altogether, the mica being under water.

Mica has been extensively used in the native arts of India from time immemorial. The powdered mica is used in calico printing and by washermen to give a sparkle to cloth. It is a substitute for glass in lanterns and the material out of which "unbreakable" lamp chimneys are manufactured. It fills the peepholes of furnaces and is used for windows in cases where glass would break in being exposed to extremes of heat or to concussion. It is a glazing material for pottery and also has a high reputation in Indian medicine. It is used as a finely ground powder, either by itself or in combination with other drugs; it is said to be a tonic.

Because of the magnitude of the dye trade in the Hankow district, according to Consul General Heintzleman, practically any local firm is willing to undertake an exclusive agency. American dyes becoming better and more favorably known, the trade is being solicited by a number of firms, and with the initial establishment of a product upon its own merits a large part of the trade is assured.

The International Safety Film Manufacturing Company of Los Angeles, Cal., has been granted a permit to issue its capital stock and to use the funds in the erection of a factory for the manufacture of non-combustible moving picture film and other celluloid and gelatine products.

The American Beauty Toilet Company, 14 West Washington street, Chicago, has been incorporated for \$10,000 by C. A. Markwold, Gertrude Edison, and Helen Hill for the purpose of manufacturing chemicals and toilet articles.

It is reported that the trade-marks "Ivory Soap" and "P. & G. Naphtha Soap" have been filed in Brazil by so-called trade-mark pirates, according to information received by Marks & Clerk, New York.

Importations of citrate of lime during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, amounted to 10,431,314 pounds. This compares with 2,698,459 pounds in the previous fiscal year and 4,253,686 pounds two years ago.

Stocks of drugs, dyes and paints in 77 Japanese warehouses on June 1, last, were valued at yen 34,912,910, according to a report by Commercial Attache Abbott, of Tokyo.

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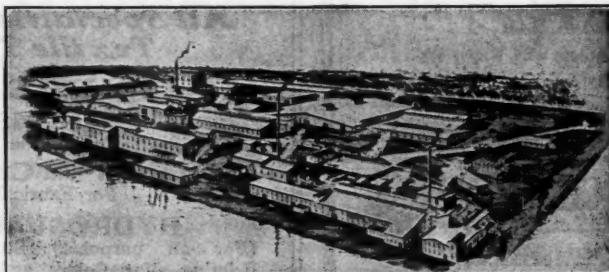
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